ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,098—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1893. Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.L. HIMALAYA | 5600 | 2?'0 | J. Orman | 4th Nov. |
| † SIAM | 3045 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 11th ,, |
| P.L. ROME | 5545 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 18th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R. | 25th ,, |
| P.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. C. Moule | 2nd Dec. |
| † SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 9th ,, |
| P.L. CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 16th ,, |
| † SUTLEJ | 4295 | 800 | W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R. | 23rd ,, |
| P.L. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 30th ,, 1894. |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R. | 8th January. |
| P.L. BALLAARAT | 5748 | 900 | T. S. Angus | 13th ,, |
| † SUTLEJ | 4295 | 800 | W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R. | 20th ,, |
| P.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 27th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R. | 3rd Feb. |
| P.L. ROME | 5545 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 10th ,, |

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, connecting H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

1st Nov. 13th Dec.
15th Nov. 29th Nov. 27th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Nov. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Boehlingar | 4,179 | 750 | 1st Dec. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARO | | | | |
| HACQUEHEM | G. Wallusching | 4,423 | 350 | 9th Nov. |
| MARIA VALERIE | G. Costanzo | 4,235 | 350 | 9th Dec. |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

FARMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1000 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISKLA | F. Kossovich | 4,253 | 350 | 21st Nov. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Custom House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1893.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail About 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCINDIA | F. Blight | 4,338 | 7th Nov. |
| ASIA | J. Laird | 2,922 | 18th ,, |
| ARMENIA | Geo. Read | 3,385 | 9th Dec. |
| HISPANIA | S. Abrey | 3,380 | 20th ,, |
| NUBIA | T. Knox | 3,551 | 13th Jan. 1894. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

### COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,460 tons, on the 5th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

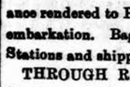
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th October, 1893. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Ball. & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### STORES, WINES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, & GLASS.

TREACHER and Co.'s New Catalogue of the above is now Ready, and will be sent on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### OUR SIGHT

is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.

OUR EYES

ought, therefore, to be treated well.

KEMP & Co.'s

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

### TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS, &c.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARRIS,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS of all Descriptions,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MEDICAL APPLIANCES,
MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., etc.
Laboratories and Dispensaries are Under the Charge of Qualified English Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

CAMERAS MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

HAND CAMERAS.

FALLOWFIELD'S "FACILE"—THE "IDEAL."

THE KODAK.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT THE "OPTIMUS."

NOVELTIES IN SHUTTERS.

LENSES

BY
DALMEYER, GRUBB, VOIGTLANDER.

DRY PLATES

Of all important makers, including
WRATTEN and WAINWRIGHT'S, ILFORD'S, MARION'S, THOMAS'S, EDWARD'S.
Condition guaranteed.

SENSITISED PAPER,
LE RIVES SAXE'S, MARION'S ALBUMINISED,
EASTMAN'S BROMIDE AND *SOLIO* PAPERS.

PRINTING FRAMES. | PLATE BOXES. | DRAINING RACKS
DEVELOPING TRAYS. | LAMPS. | FLASH LIGHTS AND
ALL ACCESSORIES.

Send for our Illustrated Price List.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

### TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Khedivial, 50 in a tin box | 6 8 per 100 |
| Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box | 5 0 ,, |
| Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box | 4 0 ,, |
| Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box | 3 8 ,, |
| Non Plus Ultra, 100 ,, | 3 0 ,, |
| Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box | 2 8 ,, |

HAVANA CIGARS—

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| El Diploma | 25 in a box | 4 0 per Box. |
| Cordelia | 50 ,, | 5 0 ,, |
| La Odaliscs | 50 ,, | 5 0 ,, |
| Vera | 25 ,, | 6 0 ,, |
| Sins Rival | 50 ,, | 7 8 ,, |
| Mi Reina | 50 ,, | 6 0 ,, |

AMERICAN EAGLE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rothschilds | 25 in a box | 2 12 ,, |
| Regalia del Principe | 100 ,, | 7 8 ,, |

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MOSQUITO BITE LOTION.

THE MOST EFFECTUAL,
THE SAFEST,
THE MOST PLEASANT,
IS

TREACHER and Co.'s Mosquito Bite Lotion in all cases of Bites from Insects.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Price per Bottle | 1 0 | 1 2 |

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### KEMP TAN CREAM.

THE SPECIAL POLISH FOR
BROWN BOOTS,
SADDLERY, &c.,
And Brown Leather of every kind.
Per dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle As. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—

WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. } FROM Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

### SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is English-made.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is for Pipes.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
Smokes Cool!
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is fragrance itself.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is in patent tins.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is always fresh.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE,
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
12-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

### OFFICIAL OR GUN TIME.

CUTCHERIES. SCHOOLS.
COURTS. HOSPITALS.
TREASURIES. LIBRARIES.
GUARD ROOMS. INSTITUTES.
MESSES. HOTELS.
CLUBS. COFFEE ROOMS.

"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and I have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our MR. MARCKS, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial | 60 |
| Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front | 80 |
| Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front | 90 |
| Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand | 90 |
| Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front | 140 |
| Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee | 90 |
| Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee | 135 |
| Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front | 320 |
| Circular do. CLOCK | 475 |
| Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial | 25 |
| Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case | 35 |
| Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front | 45 |
| Do. do. LEVER CLOCK | 60 |

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

### SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

**SHIRTS.** Twill Lining, With or Without Collars, Six for Rs. 15.

**SHIRTS.** Long Cloth, For wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 20.

**SHIRTS.** Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

**SHIRTS.** Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

**SHIRTS.** For Dress. Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout Six for Rs. 33.

**SHIRTS.** The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

**SHIRTS.** French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

**SHIRTS.** White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours, Each, Rs. 8-8.

**SHIRTS.** Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

**SHIRTS.** Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OFFICERS 1st BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE Regiment will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by their Messman, KHOJA BUX.

W. S. CLARKE, Major,
1st Worcestershire Regiment, Mess President.
Kamptee, 27th October, 1893.

NOTICE.

IN SUPERSESSION of the Notice, dated 28th instant, the COMMISSIONER hereby fixes the following Days for the Hearing of claims, objections and applications made under sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Section 19 of the Municipal Act :—

1st November, 1893 { 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
6th do. { and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 25th October 1893.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LD.

ધી શીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st August, 1893, and to declare a Dividend.

2ND.—To appoint a Direc or in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

4TH.—To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.,
*i.e.*, MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th October, 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 30th October to 15th November, 1893, both days inclusive.

MINTON TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the Country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, &c., and for Exterior Decoration.

☞ Surgeon-General Pinkerton, in his Report about the Administration of the Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, says that "The Flooring of the Wards of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital with MINTON TILES has been completed, and there can be no doubt of the great advantage from a Sanitary point of view."

For further information Apply to
WARDEN & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHIVDAS TOOLSIDAS has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof as and by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, or the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Agiary Lane, in the cart, formerly called Zantwar, now known as the Assembly Lane, without the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bhoideshwar, lying and being on the Western side of the said Zantwar or Assembly Lane, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 30, now under Ward No. 4421, and Street No. 10, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Zantwar Lane, now called the the Assembly Lane, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Jamsetjee Nanabhai Zantwar, now of Canji Dharamsey, on or towards the North by the house formerly of the late Francisco Rodrigues, now of Pandit Jay Krishna Jivanram, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Joseph Pascoal de Mello, now of Lallubhai Bhaiji, and in the occupation of one Lobo, a monthly tenant of the Vendor, with the appurtenances thereto.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MALVI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM OILS.

THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 13th of November next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of PETROLEUM OILS, required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows :—

I. CARRIAGE AND WAGON AXLE OIL, about 30,000 Gallons, more or less as required ; to be delivered at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

II. CYLINDER OIL, about 2,400 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 200 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

III. ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st of January, 1894, or such later date or dates as may be approved by the Manager on acceptance of Tenders.

2. Tenders must state the prices of Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency ; their firing temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit, and their weights per imperial gallon. Separate Tenders must be submitted for each kind of Oil. Each Tender must state where and by what manufacturers the Oil offered has been produced.

4. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of the Oil offered for supply, which Sample should be addressed to the Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 10th of November next.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order for each kind of Oil required equally between two or three Tenderers for the same.

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,
Burma State Railway.
Insein, 18th October, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

| | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA HOJA, Trabucos | per box of | 50 | 5 | 0 |
| L'AMISTAD, Regalias | „ | 50 | 7 | 0 |
| DONA ANNA, Imperiales | „ | 50 | 15 | 0 |
| LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select | „ | 50 | 15 | 0 |
| BOCK'S AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos | „ | 50 | 18 | 0 |
| Do. do. Marceiina | „ | 50 | 18 | 0 |
| Do. do. Delirios | „ | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina. | „ | 100 | 36 | 0 |
| LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina | „ | 25 | 14 | 0 |
| LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del. | „ | 25 | 15 | 0 |

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYALS | Rs. | 4 0 | per 100 |
| TRABUCOS | „ | 3 12 | „ |
| COQUETAS | „ | 3 8 | „ |

TRICHINOPOLIES.
☞ Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK).
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 1st NOV.
STEEN-HUDSON,
MUSIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY CO.
PROFES-OR CHAS. N. STEEN,
The King of mind readers and supernatural wonder-workers.
MADAME MARTHA STEEN,
The Empress of Second-sight and Mental Telegraphists from Baldwins, Dockstaders, Grand Opera House, Tivoli, Columbia, Harlins, and leading Theatres of the United States.
SUPPORTED BY
MISS MAY HABGOOD, A.R.C.M.,
The Talented Solo Pianist and Composer.
MISS LESLIE NORMAN,
The Charming Cantatrice and Comedienne of Williamson, Garner and Musgroves Company.
MISS LILLIE LINTON,
The popular Society Entertainer and Serio-Comique.
And
MR. THOS. P. HUDSON,
"The Kohinoor of Kolored Komedy."
POPULAR PRICES.....Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co's.
Representative .....Mr. TRAVERS-VALE.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the ROYAL COMMISSION on OPIUM not already in India are expected to ARRIVE at the beginning of NOVEMBER, and the Commission will probably begin its Sittings in Calcutta about the middle of that month, and will subsequently visit most of the Provinces. All Letters and other Articles intended for Members of the Commission, if addressed as below, and not to a Post-town, will be forwarded in accordance with a programme of the movements of the Commission :—

A. B.
ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM,
CAMP.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office.
Calcutta, the 22rd October, 1893.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to .....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
*Established 57 Years.*
FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS :—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

The Only
ORIGINAL BRANDS
as Smoked
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100 Rs. 11 0
Do. Zenobia „ 100 „ 9 0

SOLE IMPORTER :—
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!!
The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette," &c.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, the remaining furniture of the Oriental Bank, consisting of tables, chairs, screens cupboards, copying presses, shelves, a large cupboard size Chubb's patent fire-proof safe, a large Milner's fire-resisting holdfast safe on stand, 2 iron fire-proof safes on stand, punkhas, &c.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
TUESDAY, the 28 h November, 1893.
SALE OF FURNITURE AND PLANTS
belonging to
MR. and MRS. PHIPSON,
at their Bungalow on Cumballa Hill.

1 strong second-hand semi-shigram, in very good order,
1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature Office brougham.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 30, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
1 jolly boat, 12 ft. by 6 ft.
200 dozen Hindoo idol pictures.
A quantity of furniture, such as hat-stand, chiffoniers, sideboards, dum waiters, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobes, easy chair, book-shelf, cot, chest of drawers, lamps, &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdulaly Essabhoy—
4173—1 case gold thread.
A E 119—1 case gold thread.
4139, 7134—2 cases gold thread.
4349—3237—1 case gold thread.
3275—20—1 case gold thread.
On account of the concerned.
500 doz. socks.
200 „ grey guernseys.
200 „ coloured guernseys.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 handsome double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 second-hand pony cart in good order.
1 serviceable strong open carriage.
1 safety bicycle.
On account of the concerned.
1 handsome victoria in good order.
1 strong carriage horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Woodlands," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture of the latest design and workmanship, best plate-glass, crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, etc., real satsuma old flower vases and jars, firstrate lamps by Hinks, Brussels carpets, pictures, a strong-made victoria, choice garden plants, &c., the property of Henry Solomon, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, in the compound of Messrs Scott and Co's Stables—
A number of handsome and first class new and second-hand victorias, vis-a-vis, landaus, broughams, mael phaetons, office shigrams, dog carts, etc.
The carriages are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CAVEL STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Jose Antonio Coelho, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Antonio Benedicto Augustinho Coelho, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of Fazendari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Cavel Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 228 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3340 and Street No. 168, and bounded on the east by the said Cavel Street, on the west partly by a Sweeper's passage, and partly by the property of Jose Caitano de Souza, on the north by the property of the said Jose Caitano de Souza, and on the south partly by the property of Manvel de Souza, and partly by the property of Parsee Manockjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khoja Mohoia, in the premises of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.'s Offices, the valuable substantial-made black and teak-wood household furniture, English pier glasses, rich chandeliers and hanging argand lamps, wall shades, kerosine hanging stable lamps, elegant made drawing-room chiffoniers and cabinets, almirar, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of HASUMBHOY VISRAM, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 30, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DROPPINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, at the Company's mill premises, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Nagsee Damjee—
A quantity of cotton droppings, No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, and the following days, at 1 P.M., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—
A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of anvils, augers, axes, barrow wheels, bellows, iron buckets, empty casks, tin cans, clocks, canvas hose pipes, old furniture, empty petroleum casks, cast-iron fire bars, portable forges, oil flies, packing planks, French polish, broken glass, hammers, iron scrap, indiarubber scrap, hydraulic jacks, jim crows, leather scrap, lamps, locks, planes, steel scrap, spring balances, steel tyres, timber teak scrap, iron tanks, lorry wheels, galvanized iron wire for fencing, copal varnish, horse hairs, rails ordinary, diving bell complete, and miscellaneous other articles.
The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.
A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.
A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.
The goods are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd November, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case bleached yarn.
2 „ coloured scarves.
1 „ green cambrics.
1 „ coloured book-muslin.
2 bales colored blankets.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL SATIN WOOD, EBONY, MAHOGANY, TEAKWOOD, AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 12th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "the View," Hornby Villard, opposite Mama Hajani, the very valuable and handsome real solid satin wood, ebony, and mahogany teakwood and blackwood French-polished furniture, etc., of the late KHAN BAHADOOR JAMSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY WADIA, late Master Builder and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, consisting of magnificent satinwood cabinets, ladies' satinwood working tables, China wooden and plaster of Paris figures, very rare pith decoration works and ebony glass cases, silk woven pictures by Thomas Stevens, of Coventry and London, pictures of Bombay views and innumerable other subjects, stuffed butterfly carpets in glass cases, telescope on stand, stereoscope with a few glass views, mechanical music glass case with sceneries, a few rough ostrich feathers, musical box, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments in gold varieties, 1-2-3 lights hanging argand and wall lamps, 6 to 12 lights chandeliers, washing, dressing and dining tables with and without marchaines, satin wood, ebony and other wood arm chairs, easy chairs, sofas, garden benches, plants and shrubs in tubs and pots, very choice and rare collection of shells of different varieties, etc.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 30, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. up-Country Commissions towards ; buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

## NOTICES.

BELLARY RACES, 1893.
DECEMBER 5TH, 7TH AND 9TH.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRANCES for all Races on 5th and 7th CLOSE on NOV. 1. For Prospectus SEE W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar No. 10 of Sept. 30. FINAL ENTRANCES on NOV. 25.
All Gentlemen Riders allowed 7 lbs.

J. VANS AGNEW,
Hon. Secy., Bellary Races.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th November, Tenders for the Supply upto 500 Tons of Best Quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER, at the Rate of 250 Tons Per Month, commencing 1st December next.
Tenderers to quote the price per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specification of Shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is "Moulmein."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October, 1893.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
VACANCY FOR MANAGER OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

REQUIRED, for the Chief Engineer's Office, a Competent EUROPEAN or EURASIAN MANAGER, under 45 years of Age, thoroughly conversant with General Correspondence and Accounts. Preference will be given to an applicant possessing Previous Experience in the routine of Railway work.
Salary Rs 200 per Mensem.
Applications by letter only, with Copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Rayapuram Terminus, not later than the 30th November, 1893.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram 12th October, 1893.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1893, for the Supply of STATIONERY, at the Jhansi Depot, for 12 months, commencing from January, 1894.
The Forms giving particulars of the Approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained, on application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.
The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 should also accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes are submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."
Samples of the Item marked with an Asterisk in the Form which are tendered for must be forwarded in well-packed and sealed Parcel, with the name of the Tenderer impressed on it, to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, at the same time as the tender is submitted to the Agent, otherwise the Tender will not be considered. Such samples as do not meet with approval will be returned to the Senders by the Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 18th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJI COMMISSARIAT-WALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892. All that the estate, right, title and interest of the above-named Plaintiff and of the above-named Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of November, 1893, at the hour of 3 of the clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—
LOT NO. I.
All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gangaram, Gooliaj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Mohoila, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of No. 1 Noorbhoy Lutebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 76, 78, and now containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereafter referred to as Lot No. II), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdool Hoosein.

LOT NO. II.
All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Gooliaj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rajub and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT NO. III.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, old Survey No. 736 and new Survey No 3296, Ward No. 6769, 6774, street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and created by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August, 1873 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of 21 years from the 1st day of May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every 21 years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject, however, as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September, 1846, and made between Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia of the one part and one Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy of the other part, at the yearly rent of Rupees two hundred and ninety.

LOT NO IV.
All that the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No, 410, Collector's New No 11690, and old survey No 736, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3-0) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September, 1846.

LOT NO V.
All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Mooia Hakimjee, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 and now under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 and now under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Abdool Hoosein, and on or towards the South by the house of Gadurbhoy Sallemanjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanabhai Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....£50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 250,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,143½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,075 |
| ank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 99 |
| Commercial & | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | } 10 p. c. { | 155 to 160 |
| Ld., Mgs.... | 2,000 | 100 | 50 | | 65 to 70 |
| | 3,000 | 100 | 10 | | 15 to 17 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra ..... | £100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 8½ |
| Charter Bank | £40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £21 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... | 80,000 | $125 | all | 41 | £ 3 |
| National Bank o India ..... | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 208 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | Last Divd. | |
| Alcock Ashdown ..... | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 265 |
| | 750 | 50 | 50 | 7½ | 19½ |
| Bank Bay ..... | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| adham Plic... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 91 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| ear Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100 no |
| Bombay Fir Insurance..... | In | Liquidation | | | |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation.. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 370 | 4,550 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 225 | 67½ | 1,160 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld | 4,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 70 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 83 |
| Bombay Flour Mill ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 1,000 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 1 |
| Deccan Paper Mills ..... | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 2·2 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills... | 2,000 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 20 | 206 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ..... | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | 7½ pr. ct. | 275 |
| Ieyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 16 no |
| nline Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr.ct. | 16½ |
| John Roberts & Co..... | 1 800 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 12½ |
| Jehangir Kerani & Co, Ld ..... | 2,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 pr.ct. | 100 |
| Kamp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 21 | 206 |
| Kurrachee Landing .... | 500 | 500 | 200 | 30 | 19½ |
| Makarasee Ice Manufacturing Co..... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 3 |
| Marks & Co., Ld. ..... | 500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 85 |
| Mauritius Co. | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr.ct. | 90 |
| Master Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ... | 5,000 | 200 | 60 | 12 pr. ct | 185 |
| Oriental Loan... | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Phillips & Co. Ld. ..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 83 |
| Port Canning Co. ..... | 8,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 19 | 470 |
| Prince of Wales Steam. | 320 | 8 000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,35 |
| Soundy & Co... | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | 9 | 50 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld.. | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | InLqdn |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 10 | pr. ct. | 120 |
| Treasher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 100 | 60 | 955 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 52 |
| Telephone Co., | 9,500 | 25 | all | | 19 |
| | | | 100 | | |
| | | | 25 | | |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | Yearly | Rs. | | |
| Akbar ..... | 1 200 | 1,250 | 1,25 | 75 | 1,350 |
| Albert Ginning Co ..... | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) ..... | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 945 |
| Apollo ..... | 1 750 | 2,400 | 2,250 | 90 | 300 |
| Bellary ..... | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. 40 | 230 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | ... | 300 |
| Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld..... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 125 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | all | 15 | 212 |
| Colaba ..... | 500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 20 | 275 |
| East India ..... | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 dvd | 1,370 |
| English Press and Manfg.. | 400 | 250 | 120 | ... | 122½ |
| Fort ..... | 515 | 2,500 | 2,500 | Rs. 30 | 1,18 |
| French ..... | 300 | 500 | all | 160 | 450 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy.... | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld..... | 750 | 400 | all | 4 | 122 xd |
| Khanguan..... | 940 | 450 | 450 | 22½ | 350 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld..... | 500 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 120 |
| Mercantile..... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 110 xd |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 423 |
| Munmar M..... | 1,000 | 250 | all | Nil | 223 |
| New Borar..... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 550 |
| New Indian..... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 117½ |
| Prince of Wales..... | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs35 dv. | 460 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary)..... | 600 | 250 | 250 | 75 | 48 |
| Samson ..... | 200 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 60 |
| Sind and Punjab Co..... | 100 | 1,000 | 00 | 25 | 1,800 |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 3,000 | 750 | 100 | 565 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills..... | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 7½ pr. ct. | 95 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld..... | 375 | 200 | all | Rs. 70 | 215 xd |
| Volkart ..... | ... | 1,000 | 1000 | ... | 975 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad ..... | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,500 | 00 | all | Rs. 15 | 495 |
| Anglo-Indian.. | 1,345 | | 100 | Nil | 61 |
| Bellary 3 & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) ..... | 371 | 0 | all | 9 per ct. | 30 |
| Bombay Unified ..... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 600 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 335 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 350 |
| Britannia Mills. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 250 |
| Central India... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 1,000 xd |
| China Mills Co. Ld. ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 49 |
| City of Bombay Mills ..... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 790 |
| Connaught Mills ..... | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 595 |
| Colaba Land & Mill ..... | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 15 | 605 |
| Coorla Mills ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 40 | 375 |
| Coral Mills Co., Ld..... | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 440 |
| David Mill ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 345 |
| Dhun Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 400 |
| Empress ..... | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 30 pr. ct. | 525 |
| Framjee Pettit.. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 400 |
| Hindustan ..... | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 665 |
| Hingunghat Mill ..... | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 65 |
| Howard and Ballooghe ... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 Rs. 1 | 530 |
| Hyderabad..... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,155 |
| Imperial Cotton | 500 | 500 | 500 | ... | 320 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,100 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 30 pr. ct. | 560 |
| Jaffer Alli .... | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12 | 147½ |
| Jewraz Baloo.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 760 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500 x |
| Khandeish ..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 635 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co... | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 725 |
| Khatao Mackunjee ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 540 |
| Leopold ..... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 160 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 435 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 810 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,40 xd |
| Mahalaxmee .. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills ( Gulbarga) ..... | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct | 1,470 |
| Manockjee Petit ..... | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,515 |
| Mazagon ..... | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 120 |
| Mcrarji Goculdas ..... | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 65 | 1,875 w.l |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co..... | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 12½ o.p. | 10½ |
| Madura Mills.. | 7,778 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | par. |
| National ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 130 |
| New Great Eastern ..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 410 |
| Oriental ..... | 25,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 367 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,220 |
| Queen Mills .. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 450 |
| Rajon Mills .. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 30 | 810 |
| Sassoon ..... | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,250 |
| Soonderdas..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 33 | 660 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 165 |
| Southern Maharatta ..... | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 320 xd |
| Sun Mills, Ld.. | 1,380 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 195 |
| Star of India.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 150 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 410 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 580 |
| ulshunker Laksmishunker. C. Mill Co Ld..... | 800 | 500 | 200 | 15 | 500 x |
| Victoria Mills.. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 300 |
| Western India.. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 700 |
| Wadia Mills .... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 60 |
| Union Mills, Ld | 3000 | 1,000 | 1,200 | ... | 665 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ..... | Rs. | 25-4 | |
| China Lost ..... | " | 25-4 | Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old ..... | " | 25 | " |
| Do. do. new ..... | " | 24-12 | " |
| Australia do. ..... | " | 25-4 | |
| Bombay ..... | " | 25-3 | |
| English Sovereigns ..... | " | 16-1 | |
| Do. Dracons ..... | " | 16 | |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness ..... | " | 90-4 | |
| Do. 17½ do. ..... | " | 90-8 | |
| rince Dollars ..... | " | 103 | Nominal. |
| Mexican do. ..... | " | 105 | |
| ve-Francs ..... | " | 310 | |

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Association Football Tournament, Finals.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m., and 8 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Kola (s), from Karachi ; and H. M. S. Brisk, Aden. Yesterday :—St. Enoch (s), from Newport ; Fidelio (s), Bangkok ; and Rohilla (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th :—City of Edinburgh (s), from Karachi ; Nuddea (s), Calcutta, &c. ; H. M. S. Crocodile, Portsmouth ; Assam (s), Aden ; and Semiramis (French Yacht), Persian Gulf. Yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Edinburgh left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—The annual general meeting of this Club will be held this evening, at 9 p.m., at the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, by the kind permission of the proprietor.

THEFT OF A BANJO.—Lieutenant C. O. Hollway, R.E., residing at the Marine Lines, reports the theft of a banjo, valued at Rs. 102, from his bungalow, between the 15th and 20th instant.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. G. H. Wilson, M.P., of Liverpool, will give an address on "Total Abstinence," at a public meeting of the Bombay Women's Christian Temperance Union, at the Colaba Wesleyan Church, at 8-30 p.m. this evening.

CHILD ROBBED.—Fatma, a woman, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, has made a report to the police, that her child, aged five years, while playing near the house, was enticed away, and robbed of an ornament, valued at Rs. 1-4.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, residing at No. 3, Hornby Road, reports the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 200, from the passage on the ground floor of his residence, between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m., on Friday last.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At 1-30 p.m., on Friday last, Mrs. Steward's dog-cart was standing in Abdool Rahiman Street, when a private victoria, belonging to Mr. Cassels, residing at Mazagon, came up from behind and collided with the dog-cart, causing it a slight damage.

THE VACANT SEAT ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.—The *Jam-e-Jamshed* states that Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee is willing to take up the vacant seat on the Bench of the Bombay High Court if he is allowed to do so after the Christmas Holidays. Mr. Budroodin is at present staying at Mahableshwar.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—During the current vacation of the Bombay High Court Mr. Justice Starling will sit in the Insolvency Court on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, On the following day his Lordship will sit with Mr. Justice Fulton on the Appellate Side of the Court, to dispose of urgent business.

FIRE.—At 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, a fire broke out in the cotton mixing room of the Union Mills, at DeLisle Road. The flames were extinguished in a few minutes by the self-acting sprinklers, which are fitted up in the room. The cause of the fire is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion. The damage was nominal.

THE SEDITIOUS WRITING CASE.—Canjee Dharamsi, the accused in the seditious writing case, has, on an application made to Mr. Justice Starling, on Friday last, been admitted to bail in his own recognisances, of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties of Rs. 500 each, pending an appeal to the High Court from a decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THE VACANCY IN THE BHULESHWAR WARD.—There are several candidates already in the field for the vacancy in the Bhuleshwar ward, caused by the death of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, a member of the Municipal Corporation. They are : Messrs. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Daji Abaji Khare, Raghunath Makoond, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Eknath Raghunath Khote, and Dr. Jamnadas Premchand.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | The Wanderer ..... O. Stella |
| Overture ..... | Tancredi ..... Rossini |
| Valse ..... | Officers ..... Coote |
| Scenio Duetto ..... | Il Trovatore ..... Verdi |
| Selection ..... | Mascotte ..... Audran |
| Galop ..... | La Fanfare ..... Faust |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture ..... | Tutti in Maschera ..... Carl Pedrotti. |
| Lancers ..... | The Duke of Fife ..... J. Wood. |
| Song ..... | Mona (for cornet solo) ..... Stephen Adam. |
| Valse ..... | Gauttes de Rosée ..... E Waldteufel. |
| Fantasia ..... | Paul Jones ..... Pianquette. |
| Polka ..... | The Bugle Call ..... May Ostlere. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 8 o'clock (at and after dinner), this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quadrille ..... | The Royal Caledonians ..... Audibert. |
| Overture ..... | La Couronne D'or ..... Harmann. |
| Valse ..... | Aphrodite ..... D. Jaxone. |
| March ..... | From Punch and Judy ..... Gerald. |
| Selection ..... | Rob Roy ..... Foster. |
| Christmas ..... | Carol ..... Adam. |
| Selection ..... | The Prophete ..... Meyerbeer. |
| Galop ..... | The Postillion ..... Fourdrin. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE LATE MR. DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE.—On Thursday last, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas presided at a special meeting of the committee of the Bombay Cow Protection Society, and before commencing the proceedings, referred in very feeling terms to the great loss the Society and the city at large had suffered by the death of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, a patron of the Society. It was resolved that a letter of condolence be addressed, in the name of the Society, to the relatives of the deceased.

AN INSANE WOMAN.—At six o'clock, on Thursday evening, a Hindu woman, named Anandi, aged about forty years, was found wandering about Haji Ali Durga, Worlee. She had at the time a lot of clothes with her, which she was throwing about the road and talking to herself. From inquiries made, it appears, that the woman arrived in Bombay from Hyderabad about a month ago and put up at Ismail Habib's Moosaferkhana, but as she was very noisy, she was turned out from the Moosaferkhana. She was sent to the Police Surgeon for medical examination.

THE AHMEDABAD PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.—The Anjuman-i-Islam of Surat has passed the following resolution :—"That a letter be sent to the President and Secretaries of the forthcoming Provincial Conference at Ahmedabad, stating that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Surat is against the movement, that the Surat delegates, whose names are published in the papers and said to have been appointed by a Sabha, is not known to the public, are self-created and not representing Surat, and that the letter be read by the president at the meeting."

INTER-SCHOOL CRICKET COMPETITION.—The final heat was played off on the Parsi Gymkhana Ground, Marine Lines, on Saturday, between the New High School and the Elphinstone High School cricket teams. The New High School team put together 102 runs, and the Elphinstonians knocked up a total of 53 runs. The New High School team in their second venture scored a hundred and fifty runs, while the Elphinstonians put up only 42 runs. For the New High School H. Billimoria put up a beautiful 37 in the first innings, and Dady Sett 55 in the second innings. The New High School has thus obtained the championship for the year, and will be given the first prize.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—At 1 p.m., on Saturday last, a Portuguese mendicant, apparently aged about seventy years, was walking along Jail Road, West, when he suddenly sat down and rolled into a gutter, and died almost immediately. A Roman Catholic priest, who happened to pass by, removed the deceased from the gutter, and placed the body on the side of the road near a shop. The body was subsequently conveyed to the morgue by the police and a *buttakee* was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify it. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest in the evening, when a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Common Jail, on the body of Oodumsey Megraj, a prisoner in the jail, aged about thirty years. The deceased was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 12th of September last, and he was admitted into the jail on the same day. On the 15th inst., he was admitted into the Jail Hospital, suffering from intermittent fever, and on the 24th he was attacked with pneumonia, and he died at 6-45 a.m. yesterday. The medical evidence went to show that the death of the deceased was due to pneumonia, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

DEATH FROM FEVER.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Mahomedan, named Abdool Rehman Mominkhan, aged forty years, residing at the 7th Lane Khetwady. The deceased was a servant to a cook shop-keeper. For the last two years and a half he had been suffering from fever, rheumatism, and cough. Three days ago he complained of pain in his abdomen, and on Saturday morning he grew worse. At 6 p.m., on the same day he became very restless, and was conveyed in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, but as the conveyance reached the porch of the Hospital, the deceased began to gasp and died before he could be removed in the Hospital premises. A verdict of death from fever was recorded.

A NATIVE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.—On Friday last, at the Grant Road Royal Theatre, the Vidwatjansshrit Natyamoda Prasarak Samaj brought on the stage, for the first time, a prose tragical play, called "Vichitra-Virya and Mainawati," compiled by Mr. Atmaram Moreshwar Pathare, the author of the well-known book, "Sangit Sambhajee." The plot is both amusing and instructive, and the compilation really reflects credit on its author. Each actor went through his work successfully, the play having been brought on the stage after repeated rehearsals. The announcement of the name of the author attracted many spectators to witness the play, and the company will, before long, have to repeat the performance for the satisfaction of those who could not attend the first day.

ROBBING A RAILWAY PASSENGER.—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, disposed of the case, in which Inspectors Framji Bhicaji and Roshun Ali, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Ramsing Gurumukh and three others in respect of the theft of ornaments and other property, worth Rs. 3,104, belonging to Ghumna Bhuga, a third-class passenger on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, between Palanpur and Saburmuttee stations, on the 7th ultimo. Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Vijayaker, pleader, for the first and second, Mr. DeSouza, pleader, for the fourth, while the third accused conducted his defence in person, and admitted having been an accomplice in the theft. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship, in disposing of the case, sentenced the third accused to fifteen months' imprisonment, and discharged the other three accused.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Currey Road, regarding the death of a woman, named Ladoo, aged fifteen years, the wife of one Saba Rama, residing at that locality. The deceased disliked her husband and often quarrelled with him. On Friday morning, the deceased while grinding some spices in the verandah of the chawl, spat at her husband, who was then going out of the chawl. A relative scolded Ladoo for her misconduct. The deceased thereupon became sullen and depressed. At half-past five o'clock, on the following morning, she left the house, saying that she was going to wash some clothes at a tank close by. As she did not return from the tank, a search was made for her, but she could not be found until 4-30 p.m., when one Luximon Appaji, the rent collector of the same chawl, saw the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the tank. The body was taken out of the tank in the presence of a policeman. There were no marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

FATALLY CRUSHED BY A RAILWAY WAGGON.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry on Saturday, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances under which the girl Sarabee, aged twelve years, the daughter of one Ebrahim Samsoodin, met her death on the 21st inst. On the 17th inst., at 7 a.m., the deceased, in company of a neighbour, went in search of work at Wari Bunder Goods shed. In the afternoon of the same day, the deceased was seated on a railway line, picking up bones which were lying under a waggon at the Wari Bunder Goods shed, when the waggon, under which she was sitting, suddenly moved on by some other waggons striking against it and the deceased was knocked down and the waggon passed over her, completely crushing her left leg. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured leg was amputated, and she was progressing favourably until the 19th inst., when fever set in, subsequently gangrene came on, and she died at 1 a.m., on the 21st. inst. After hearing some further evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by gangrene, following a wound on the left leg, which was crushed by a railway waggon accidentally passing over it.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT TO A HABITUAL OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Constable Good placed Withal Babaji, a habitual offender, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking by night and committing theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 41, the property of one Essoo Haina, a grain-dealer, keeping his shop, at Agripada, and residing at Haines Road. At 10 a.m., on the 25th instant, the complainant locked the door of his shop and went home, and on the following morning, when he re-opened his shop, he found that two of the iron bars of a window, facing the sweeper's gully, had been removed. On inspecting the room, the complainant further discovered that his cash-box had been removed to the window from the place where it was kept, and its contents rifled. The complainant then made a report of the burglary to Constable Good, which resulted in the arrest of the accused and in the recovery of the major portion of the stolen property. The accused, against whom stood a register of two previous convictions, one of six months and the other of three years, was convicted and sentenced, this time also to a term of rigorous imprisonment for three years.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Abdoola Dhurna, a Zoolai, aged thirty years, was, on Saturday last, placed at the instance of Constable Good, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 155, belonging to his master, named Keroobux, residing at Madanpoora. It appears from the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution that on the 12th of August last, when the riots were going on in the town, the complainant, in company of the accused, went to one Abdoola's house in the 8th Lane, Cammatteepoora, and gave him the ornaments for safe custody. Abdoola, after taking charge of those ornaments, buried them, with some of his own, in the ground-floor of a room in his house. The complainant and his friend Abdoola then left Bombay, and during their absence, the accused, who knew where the ornaments had been buried, stole them, and handed them over to one Manava, a resident of Bhiwndy. After the riots were over the complainant and his friend Abdoola returned to Bombay, and, on finding their property missing, reported the matter to the police, who took the accused into custody and traced the property to some of the Marwarees, with whom they were pledged. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.—We understand that Mr. Motiram S. Advani, barrister-at-law, is engaged to the third daughter of Rev. Charles Voysey, a Theistic preacher in England. Miss Voysey will come here early in December, accompanied by her brother, the Rev. E. A. Voysey, B.A., (Oxon), who will give her away at the marriage ceremony, to be performed according to Thiestic rites by Bhai Amrita Lal Bose, now at Hyderabad, at the Karachi Prarthna Samaj. The ceremony will be strictly a private one. We have always regretted unions between Europeans and Indians ; and we regret it the more, but waiving our objections on that score, we are still unable to reconcile ourselves to the marriage ceremony so soon, even if privately, after the sad loss sustained by the Advani family.—*Sind Times.*

THE two pieces of bone which were found close to the scene of the Ardlamont tragedy were sent to the Crown Authorities at Edinburgh, and have become an important link in the chain of evidence. The skull has been removed from the grave at Ventnor, and during the last few days has been submitted to the most minute examination by the Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh University. The two small bits of bone, each about the size of a thumb nail, have been pieced on to the part of the skull which received the full force of the shot. The discovery of the bone will be a material point in the case as bearing on the question whether the pieces were shot away by a gun close to the head or at a distance. Casts of the skull have also been taken and will be produced at the trial.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### BERAR SESAMUM CROP.

THE second report received from the Local Administration on the crop, for the season 1893, is as follows :—

"According to the statistics submitted by the Deputy Commissioners, tabulated below, the area of the sesamum crop this year is 79,410 acres against 97,187 acres during 1892 :—

| Districts. | AREA SOWN IN. 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Amraoti ..... | 6,103 | 6,704 |
| Akola ..... | 4 396 | 5,610 |
| Ellichpur ..... | 5,616 | 4,433 |
| Buldana ..... | 8,189 | 9,913 |
| Wun ..... | 42,628 | 55,847 |
| Basim ..... | 12,475 | 14,380 |
| Total..... | 79,410 | 97,187 |

"The decrease in area is due to heavy rainfall at the time of sowing, and to an increase in some districts in the cultivation of cotton. In the Basim taluka the plants have turned yellow and leaves have dropped off owing to recent heavy rains. In Amraoti, Murtizapur and Malkapur talukas, the crop has also suffered much from late rains. In places the crop is in blossom and pod. On the whole the prospects are satisfactory and a fairly good outturn is anticipated should fine weather continue."

### BURMA RICE-CROP PROSPECTS.

Summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th September, 1893, in the 10 chief, rice-producing districts of Lower Burma.

According to the first reports, dated the 7th October 1893, the area under rice in the ten chief rice-producing districts this year, is 4,693,918 acres as compared with 4,613,477, the area actually cultivated last year, the net increase being 80,441 acres. The increases are large in Akyab, Thongwa, and Amherst, but there are also considerable increases in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Shwegyin. On the other hand there is a large decrease in Hanthawaddy and Bassein, due for the most part to flood. The crop prospect generally is good.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF OCTOBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Barometer, 8 a.m. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 a.m. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi ..... | 29·926 | Calm | 1 | 90·1 | 61·1 | 56 | ... | 25·99 | -0·23 |
| Agra ..... | 30·024 | N W | 3 | 90·6 | 60·6 | 56 | ... | 22·99 | -0·39 |
| Cawnpore.. | 30·019 | Calm | 1 | 86·5 | 61·5 | 81 | ... | 52·14 | ... |
| Allahabad.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jhansi ..... | 30·019 | W | 2 | 90·4 | 65·2 | 42 | ... | 33·09 | -4·25 |
| Jacobabad.. | 29·983 | Calm | 2 | 97·0 | 59·9 | 64 | ... | 1·59 | -11·36 |
| Karachi..... | 30·033 | W S W | 13 | 85·0 | 70·4 | 84 | ... | 7·26 | +0·95 |
| Jeypore .... | 30·030 | W | 2 | 92·1 | 61·1 | 41 | ... | 25·52 | -1·11 |
| Ajmere ..... | 30·078 | Calm | 2 | 88·4 | 59·2 | 67 | ... | 27·97 | +6.97 |
| Deesa ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad | 30·011 | E | 3 | 93·2 | 67·1 | 51 | ... | 41·28 | ... |
| Bhuj ..... | 30 042 | N N W | 6 | 92·5 | 65·9 | 78 | ... | 11·83 | -4·37 |
| Rajkot ..... | 30·041 | N N E | 5 | 91·9 | 61·9 | 50 | ... | 22·30 | -7·28 |
| Veraval..... | 30·018 | N | 4 | 90·1 | 68·0 | 67 | ... | 11·75 | ... |
| Neemuch ..... | 30·099 | Calm | 3 | 88·6 | 58·3 | 40 | ... | 39·27 | +3·64 |
| Indore..... | 30·061 | Calm | 1 | 86·5 | 55·1 | 57 | ... | 34·35 | +0·06 |
| Sangor ..... | 30·099 | Calm | 1 | 85·8 | 56·8 | 67 | ... | 61·50 | +20·50 |
| Jubbulpore. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khandwa.... | 30·061 | W S W | 3 | 90·2 | 58·1 | 57 | ... | 23·19 | -3·80 |
| Raipur ..... | 30·017 | E | 6 | 93·2 | 62·2 | 54 | ... | 47·67 | -2·69 |
| Nagpur ..... | 30·041 | N N W | 4 | 86·3 | 60·2 | 63 | ... | 47·05 | +0·18 |
| Amraoti..... | 30·032 | E N E | 4 | 88·6 | 64·8 | 49 | ... | 29·29 | -4·51 |
| Akola..... | 30·050 | E | 4 | 89·0 | 59·0 | 58 | ... | 23·32 | -11·10 |
| Surat ..... | 29·991 | E | 5 | 92·1 | 67·9 | 66 | ... | 44·71 | +1·91 |
| Malegaon.... | 30·088 | W N W | 2 | 90·4 | 59·9 | 69 | ... | 13·45 | -11·33 |
| Bombay ..... | 30·003 | N E | 7 | 85·0 | 72·1 | 67 | ... | 59·15 | -17·21 |
| Poona..... | 30·041 | Calm | 4 | 89·6 | 58·4 | 59 | ... | 23·82 | -0·23 |
| Aurangabad ..... | 30·041 | E S E | 2 | 88·8 | 63·2 | 40 | ... | 20·15 | ... |
| Sholapur ..... | 30·018 | N E | 5 | 87·7 | 64·6 | 47 | ... | 24·79 | -6·71 |
| Ratnagi

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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few first-class Polo Ponies.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY, ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

| YOUR VISITING CARD. | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| 100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate | 3 0 |
| 100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate | 4 0 |

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:— CUTLER, PALMER & CO. RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:— BEYNON & CO.

A CARD. MITCHELL & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF TURKISH AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES, IMPORTERS OF BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES; Also SUMATRAS, JAVAS AND TRICHY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Cigars or Cigarettes not Approved can be Exchanged. Price Lists Gratis on Application to MITCHELL & Co., GENERAL TOBACCONISTS, 74, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
*N.B.*—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for 'DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahkantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6. Packing and Postage extra.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

CONSOLS recovered ¼ per cent. of their previous decline, having been quoted in London yesterday at 98, according to Reuter; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¼. There was no further movement in the market rate of discount. The price of Bar Silver further declined 3-16d., say to 33¼d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged at £66 1/8. In New York, the price of Silver had become nominal again; with demand Exchange on London half a cent. lower, at 4·83¼ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £40,000 in Silver, and £60,000 in Gold—all for this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25 20¼.

The only financial items wired from London today are a further drop of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver, at 33¼; and the withdrawal of £175,000 in Gold from the Bank of England. The price of Silver in New York is still nominal; with Exchange on London unaltered. The United States Treasury has bought 516,000 ounces of the metal at 72 cents per oz., making the total purchases this month 2,230,00 ounces.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 28s. per 493lbs cif. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,480,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

A further decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4¼d. per lb.; and all grades of Broach and "Fair" Brown Egyptian were lower to the same extent; but American Arrivals were again unchanged. The Market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians nil. The day's Imports were nil. The Manchester Market was firm.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the total Sales being 6,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices are all unchanged; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. lower, the nearest and most distant deliveries being alike quoted at 4 25-64d. per lb. The Imports to-day are 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market remains firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 45,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 54,000 bales (including the usual 1,000 Surats) and the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales less, at 70,000 bales. The Imports were 3,000 bales less, at 36,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 37,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 238,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier, by 123,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 300,000 bales, while of Surats there were 1,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below now showing a decrease in the total Supply for all Europe of 256,000 bales compared with last year, and of 100,000 bales as against 1891, and in the case of East Indian Cotton a falling off of 54,000 bales and 85,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool declined 3-16d. during the week, and Arrivals 3-16d. to 7-32d. per lb., yesterday's spot quotation having been 1-16d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, though 1/8d. lower than in 1891.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday at 8 3-16 cents; but Futures, for January, were 9 points higher, at 8·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales, making the week's total greater than in either of the two previous years for the corresponding week—very much so in the nearer comparison; and the falling off compared with the two preceding years stood yesterday at 73,000 bales, and 16,000 bales, respectively.

To-day, both Spot and Future prices in New York are unchanged. The Receipts at the Ports are 52,000 bales, going against 36,000 bales last year, and 65,000 bales the year before. The quantity in sight is 1,880,000 bales, compared with 1,430,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1893. | 1892. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 358,000 | 285,000 | 342,000 |
| " exports to U. Kingdom | 94,000 | 114,000 | 135,000 |
| " " Continent | 113,000 | 60,000 | 108,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 1,468,000 | 1,400,000 | 2,114,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 336,000 | 481,000 | 633,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 404,000 | 234,000 | 357,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 860,000 | 924,000 | 1,081,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1893. | 1892. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,950,000 | 3,235,850 | 3,049,910 |
| " " Surats | 153,000 | 206,350 | 238,060 |
| For the United Kingdom only the figures are:— | | | |
| Stock in Liverpool | 769,000 | 1,006,720 | 615,510 |
| " London | 11,000 | 8,000 | 11,000 |
| American Afloat | 350,000 | 275,000 | 350,000 |
| East Indian " | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total | 1,000,000 | 1,299,720 | 1,016,510 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 4¼d. | 4 7-16d. | 4⅜d. |
| " Good Dholleras | 3½d. | 3¾d. | 3¾d. |
| Differences | ¾d. | 13-16d. | ⅝d. |

Here, Cotton has been quiet in tone to-day, at a further decline in prices of Re. 1 per candy; but both exporters and local spinners have operated much more freely than was the case in the earlier part of the week. The former have contraced for about 1,300 bales, say 500 each of "Fully Good" Oomra, at Rs. 200; and Julgaum, of the same class, at Rs. 191; and 300 "Fully Good" Khandeish, at Rs. 185, all for January delivery; while the Mills have bought 1,100 bales of old stuff from stock, consisting of 350 each of Barsee, at Rs. 196; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Cadi Ginned, at Rs. 203½; Wadwan, at Rs. 194; Amli Ginned, at Rs. 195; and Untni, at Rs. 163 per candy.

WHEAT has remained dull, with only a small export business passing; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market; and Linseed has advanced in value half an anna per cwt. say to Rs. 7 11-6 to Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt.; other kinds being quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 792 | bales. |
| Wheat | 11,530 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,683 | " |
| Gingelly | 2,432 | " |
| Poppyseed | 763 | " |
| Groundnuts | 1,079 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,164 | " |
| Rice | 4,938 | " |

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and no fresh business has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at yesterday's closing rates, with but little enquiry for Bank media of remittance, and again a fair amount of Merchant's Paper offering, Is. 3 5-16d. having been done early in the day, into next year. From Calcutta we hear of rates being firmer there, and a plentiful supply of Mercantile Bills offering; and rates here also hardened 1-32d., closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 5-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 1/8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 7-32d. "
Credits do. ...1s. 3 11-32d. "
Francs do. ...1·61¼

for ready business; forward Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 3⅜ to 5-32d. and Credits at 1s. 3 11-32d. to ⅜d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 for Fours for money and the settlement, and 104⅞ for the November account, and remained steady throughout the day at about these rates, the cash price leaving off at 105 1-16. For the new 3½ per cent. Loan 98¼ has been again quoted.

SHARES are inanimate, and beyond a decline of Rs. 65 in Lord Reay Manufacturing shares an advance of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in New Indian Press we make no change in our list this evening.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 28.

10 p.m. ... 77·6

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29.

6 a.m. ... 75·2
10 a.m. ... 80·1
1 p.m. ... 83·4
6 p.m. ... 80·1

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SPENCE—October 27, at Bombay, Sophy Helen, widow of the late General James Knox Spence, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 68.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AMBLER—October 23, at Jamalpore, the wife of Charles T Ambler, Junior, of a son.
ARRINDEL—October 23, at Cawnpore, the wife of C May Arrindell, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
BARED—October 21, at Shillong, the wife of W F Barrow, Examiner, Public Accounts, Assam, of a daughter.
DEANE—October 23, at Moradabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major W Deane, I M S, of a daughter.
FIELD—October 3 at Multan, the wife of Lieutenant C W Field, of a daughter.
MAPLETON—October 18, at Saugor, the wife of Surgeon-Major R W Mapleton, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

DEATHS.

FALCONER—October 24, at Egmore, Elizabeth, the loving and devoted wife of Mr S E Falconer, Government Lying-in-Hospital, aged 37 years and 5 months.
MORRELL—October 4, at the residence of Rev W Thomas, Monghyr, Mrs Morrell, relict of the late Mr Holford Morrell, of the Bengal Secretariat, aged 75 years.
OGILVIE—October 21, at Meerut, after many years of illness, Amy Gertrude Ogilvie, eldest daughter of the late Colonel L S Ogilvie, B S C, aged 37 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1893.


THE question of securing for the City the land on the Apollo Bunder at present occupied by the Refreshment Rooms, was brought to the notice of the Corporation on Thursday last, in a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, enclosing correspondence with the Port Trust upon the subject. We have already explained in general terms how the question arises at the present time. Mr. Acworth considered very reasonably that it would be a great pity to allow the land in question to be built over—its inevitable destiny if the Municipality do not acquire it. He, therefore, inquired whether the Port Trust would part with the land for public purposes at a specially low rate. The Trustees responded to this proposal, and stated their willingness to give the land in question in perpetuity to the Municipality about half its market value, plus the cost of removing the Refreshment Rooms to a neighbouring site. The price would work out at a lakh and twelve thousand rupees. The Municipal Commissioner, in laying these facts before the Corporation, stated that the land would not be available until the beginning of 1895, but that it would be necessary to come to a decision as soon as possible, as proposals for building are before the Trustees. When the matter came up for discussion Mr. George Cotton proposed that a committee should be appointed to take it into consideration, a course the more desirable, seeing that less than a third of the members of the Corporation were present. The proposal to appoint a committee was however negatived without debate, and a motion that the correspondence should be recorded was carried without any reason whatever being given for shelving the proposal without discussion. That was a somewhat cavalier way of dealing with a question of considerable public interest. This singular proceeding cannot be regarded as in any way expressing the real mind of the Municipality on the subject. It is plain to every one that the present area of the Apollo Bunder, though amply sufficient for the landing and embarking of passengers, the accommodation, which the Port Trust is bound to supply, is altogether insufficient for the crowds who throng to it every afternoon in carriage and on foot. It is the one place of public resort where it is possible to enjoy the view of one of the most beautiful harbours in the world, while inhaling the sea-breeze. The inadequacy of the area available is even more striking as Mr. Cotton pointed out, when distinguished guests are landing or taking their departure, and the military escorts and troops lining the roadway leave little or no room available for the general public. The scheme would add not only to the general convenience, but to the attractiveness of the most prominent site in Bombay, and immensely improve the appearance of the principal entrance to the city. The enlarged area would give an open space of about four acres.

A couple of years ago the Municipality addressed Government on the subject of the Crescent site covering six acres, and asked on what terms it could be made available for a public garden. The reply was that the Government would not part with it except for its market value—forty-five rupees the square yard. If the Crescent site were converted into a garden it would undoubtedly add much to the beauty of that part of the city. But the Crescent would never be so popular a place of public resort as the Bunder, with the unrivalled view of the harbour and shipping, and the life and bustle of its surroundings. The cost of the Crescent site at its market value would be thirteen and a-half lakhs. Such a scheme is, of course, out of the question. But the alternative of enlarging the Bunder area involves only a moderate outlay, well within the means of the Municipality, even as the proposal stands. But as Mr. Cotton suggested, it might be possible to induce the Trustees, who have spontaneously expressed their willingness to forego half the market value of the land, to make the terms even more favourable; and it was especially with this view that he proposed that a committee should be appointed to consider the question and work out a feasible plan. The scheme need not interfere with any other necessary or desirable improvement. The Corporation could borrow the amount asked at four per cent, which would involve a charge on the Municipal revenues, including sinking fund for the repayment of the cost, of Rs. 5,600 per annum. In two generations the city would have the whole of the enhanced property in perpetuity, without further payment. The outlay of the Port Trust on the Bunder amounts to nearly six lakhs. The Municipality has hitherto done little or nothing for the improvement or embellishment of this part of the city. No Municipal funds have been expended for the convenience of the ratepayers or the general public in the important Ward, which comprises the Fort, the Esplanade, and Colaba. This is the part of the city which is most directly interested in the extension and completion of the open space at the Apollo Bunder. The amazing argument has been used, that because there are parts of the Native Town which require to be opened up, nothing should be done to enlarge the area available for the public on the Bunder, though it is the most popular and the most frequented resort in the City. There is no reason why the slums of the Native Town should not be opened up. Some localities require to be rebuilt, as certain slums in Glasgow have been rebuilt at an expenditure of two millions sterling, borrowed by a Municipality capable of doing something better than blocking valuable improvements as a palliative for doing nothing in other directions, equally calling for energetic action.

But when the claims of the overcrowded localities in other parts of the Town are paraded for purely obstructive purposes, and without any intention whatever of taking action, it is as well that the public should bear in mind that the A Ward, in which the Bunder is situated, pays into the Municipal Exchequer almost exactly one-third of the General Tax of the city—six lakhs out of a total of eighteen. This is more than double the taxation paid by any other Ward, except Ward C, which contributes three lakhs and a-half. The annual charge for interest and sinking fund for the proposed improvement—Rs. 5,600—would be considerably less than one per cent. of the receipts from the General Tax in Ward A. It is equivalent to a rate of about one anna per cent. on the assessable value of the population of that Ward. The outlay would not necessarily interfere with any other plan of Municipal improvement; nor would it interfere with any future scheme for the reduction of taxation, for of itself it represents a mere fractional rate. Besides, it is premature to assume that the outlay would amount to Rs. 5,600 until the subject is discussed in an amicable spirit with the Port Trustees, who are not by any means open to the imputation of showing a grasping or purely mercantile spirit in such matters. Reason can be shown why the Trustees—and the Government—should contribute towards an improvement by which not the City only, but the Trustees, who are Lords of the Harbour, and the State, which is interested in having a suitable portal for the reception of Royal and Imperial and other distinguished, guests would greatly benefit. The contribution might be made so light that even the most economical soul in the City would not refuse to give his mite towards it. The Port Trust and the Government have not been wanting in liberality and public spirit in the past. The Port Trustees have made the Bunder at a large outlay, and on a not inadequate scale, seeing that their duties and their powers do not extend to the provision of parks, gardens, or open spaces for public convenience and recreation. The Government have made nearly all the fine roads of the Fort; most of the splendid public buildings on the Esplanade; the Oval, Rotten Row; the Bandstand; and the University Gardens. The Government further endowed that part of the City with land for the Elphinstone Gardens. The public, as we have said, owe the most popular resort of all—the Bunder—to the Port Trustees. Now that the Municipality is asked for the first time to contribute something towards the completion of the chief of these free gifts, the proposal is shelved by a silent negative. No reason was assigned for taking that course—one of scant courtesy towards the Trustees, who had voluntarily offered to forego half the value of the proferred site. It cannot for a moment be supposed that a question affecting the beauty of the chief approach to the second City of the Empire, and the convenience, the health, and confort of the public and a large body of the ratepayers, can be thus set aside by an unreasoned vote of less than a third of the Corporation.

THERE are many pitfalls for the feet of those who have rushed in with so much enthusiasm to accomplish the civilization of Central Africa by the first means that present themselves to the sanguine imagination. Of all the contrivances for the purpose that which was received with most lavish expressions of entire approval was the importation by the late representatives of the British East Africa Company in Uganda of the Mussulman troops which remained faithful to Emin Pasha until the approach of Mr. Stanley's Expedition became the signal for mutiny, in the belief that their old leader was about to desert them. Captain Lugard gave them forts and other defensible positions near the Victoria Nyanza, and in doing so believed that he had greatly strength ened the forces of order and civilization in the whole region. Mr. Ashe, the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, has addressed a communication to the Aborigines Protection Society on the results of this settlement, which Mr. Fox Bourne, Secretary to that Society, has placed before Lord Rosebery, requesting the intervention of the British Government. Mr. Ashe complains of the erection of a number of forts by the agents of the Company in Toru, and on the borders of Unyora, and of the establishment there of "a large number of licentious Nubian soldiers and others, the scourings of Emin Pasha's rebellious troops." These gentry are alleged to have raided Unyora and committed horrible outrages, including the violation of women, and the seizure of the inhabitants as slaves. When remonstrated with they gave as a reason for their acts that they had received *carte blanche* from the British to raid and ravage the Unyora. This appears to have been going on some time ago, the settlement being first made in 1891. Last December the matter was laid before the Company's representative, who promised a searching inquiry. A second ground of complaint was the attack made early in the present year by the British East Africa Company on the people of the islands of Uvuma in the Victoria Nyanza. Mr. Ashe states that the attack was made "as was common in those days," with the help of undisciplined native auxiliaries. The result was that a large number of unoffending people were shot down with Maxim guns at long range, and the native auxiliaries were subsequently permitted to seize and carry away into slavery many of the islanders. Mr. Ashe maintains that unless the Company can show much stronger reasons for their action than any already given a grave wrong has been inflicted on a brave and unoffending people. The Aborigines Protection Society, while acknowledging that the British Government were not in any way responsible for these proceedings, point out that a large number of these Nubian and native auxiliaries are now in the employment of the temporary administration established by Sir Gerald Portal. They fear that although some elements of discipline may have been introduced, these elements in the government of Uganda are still open to serious objection. The Society earnestly appeals to Lord Rosebery against the employment under any conditions of undisciplined and mercenary hordes from other parts of Africa in districts within the sphere of British influence, a practice which can not fail to be attended with much cruelty and grave dangers. Lord Rosebery, in reply, states that measures have been already taken to avert dangers from that source; four carefully selected British officers, speaking Arabic, have been sent out to take command of the Soudanese troops in Uganda, and get them under proper control. It seems, however, to be very doubtful policy to establish a strong colony of armed Soudanese in a region which may at the first opportunity be invaded by their fellow-countrymen from the Soudan.

THE bitter resentment felt in the Cape, by the English and Dutch Colonists alike, at the "intervention" of the Imperial Government in the Matabele controversy is a little out of place. It is true that the original quarrel was between Lobengula and Mr. Rhodes' South Africa Company, but the first interchange of shots was between a force of the Imperial Bechuana police and the Matabele. On the 5th October, a patrol of the Bechuana police, while on the south bank of the Shasi River, which divides the Matabele country from Bechuanaland, was fired upon without notice. The fire was returned, and the Matabele retired, no one being shot on either side. The Matabele had no quarrel with the Imperial Government, the differences which threatened to lead to hostilities having arisen in Mashonaland which is the territory of the Chartered Company. But they evidently regarded one white man as the same as another, and fired accordingly without stopping to make any inquiry. The *Times* regarded the incident as in every way satisfactory, for while English opinion was not unanimously in favour of the Company's policy and methods, there would be practical unanimity in resenting and punishing a gratuitous attack by Lobengula's people on the Bechuana police force. But obviously if the war be an Imperial war the Imperial Government will naturally and necessarily have a voice in whatever arrangements may arise out of conflict. If the Company had all the cost and all the risk, then there might be some equity in the claim that Mr. Rhodes and not Sir Henry Loch should have the last word in the settlement, which, it is to be presumed, will be made possible by the crushing of the Matabele power.

THE experiment of investing munsifs with Small Cause Court powers so far threatens to prove a failure that Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has to confess that the reports of the working of these officers during 1892 was not so favourable as those which were received in the previous year. Twelve months ago his Honour found it necessary to write that in selecting officers great discrimination would have to be used and the officers would have to be carefully watched. This year, again, his Honour deems it prudent to remind learned judges that the system requires close attention and careful watching. It goes without saying that an observation like this covers a multitude of little peculiarities likely to interest the student of human nature. But in other respects the administration of civil justice in the Punjab has been fairly satisfactory. Representations, however, are from time to time made from some districts as to the staff of officers being insufficient, and temporary relief is given. But a necessity for the permanent augmentation of district staffs will, doubtless, be reported by the committee which is now engaged in considering the subject. "Dilatory officers," we are informed have been known to strike off long-pending cases in default, and re-admit them in order to avoid "spoiling the record" and being called upon to account for the delay in the disposal of their cases. In the Divisional Courts the duration of appeals has again fallen—last year for eighty-nine to seventy-six days—and in the Chief Court, the figures of institutions and disposals of first appeals are shown to be within a minute fraction the same as in 1891; no impression having been made upon the pending file. A material reduction in the number of further appeals from decrees is noted, but the "pending" file is said to be still very heavy, and likely to take years to reduce to reasonable dimensions.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., R.A., the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., Adjutant General; Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Quarter-Master General; Captain H. F. Mereer, R.A., Military Secretary; and Captain Baynes, A.-D.-C., left Bombay for Poona on Saturday evening, by the 10-15 Poona passenger train. Brigadier-General W. T. Bud

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## MESSAGE FROM THE CZAR TO PRESIDENT CARNOT.

## THE UNITY OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA MAKES FOR PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 28.

The Czar has telegraphed to President Carnot and to Toulon, that he is deeply grateful for the splendid reception given to his officers which, he says, is a fresh link in further uniting France and Russia, and helps to strengthen the general peace, which is the object of their constant efforts.

## THE RUSSIANS AT TOULON.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

The fetes at Toulon in honour of the Russian Squadron were concluded yesterday, and the Squadron disperses to-morrow.

## THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPEZZIA.

A dinner was given, last night, on board the British ironclad Sans Pareil, at Spezzia, to the Italian Officers, at which cordial toasts were exchanged.

Admiral Seymour and the officers of the Squadron afterwards attended the theatre where they received a perfect ovation.

## THE SPANIARDS AND THE MOORS.

## THE SPANISH GENERAL SLAIN.

Further severe fighting has taken place at Melilla between the Spaniards and the Moors, in which the Commander of the Spanish forces was killed.

## THE SHERMAN REPEAL BILL.

## THE END NEAR AT HAND.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27.

The Senate has begun the voting on the amendments to the Sherman Act Repeal Bill.

OCT. 28.

The vote of the Senate on the Sherman Act Repeal Bill is expected on Monday.

## THE SHERMAN ACT DOOMED.

MIDNIGHT.

All the amendments by the Silver Party to the Sherman Act Repeal Bill have been defeated, and the passing of the Bill by the Senate is expected immediately.

## AFFAIRS IN MASHONALAND.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The intervention of the Imperial Government in Mashonaland is bitterly resented both by the English and Dutch in South Africa.

## WRECK OF A LINER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer City of New York, bound to China, has grounded in San Francisco harbour, and will probably become a total loss.

The passengers have been safely landed.

## DHULEEP SINGH'S FUNERAL.

## A WREATH FROM THE QUEEN.

The remains of Dhuleep Singh were interred at Elveden yesterday.

The Queen and the Prince of Wales sent representatives to the funeral, and also wreaths for the coffin.

## THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO SHOT DEAD.

NEW YORK, OCT. 29.

The Mayor of Chicago has been shot dead by an insane office-seeker, who afterwards surrendered himself to the authorities.

## THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

A telegram, received to-day, dated Indiki, the 25th instant, reports all well.

## PROGRAMME OF THE VICEROY'S BURMA TOUR.

Full particulars of H. E. the Viceroy's tour is published. A guard-of-honour will be drawn up on H. E. the Viceroy leaving Simla. His reception at Agra on the 8th and Diamond Harbour on the 14th are quite private. On the 18th the Viceroy will be accorded a public reception at Rangoon. There will be a levée in the evening, and his departure from Rangoon will be private.

There will be public receptions on his arrival at Mandalay, Bhamo, and Calcutta, where he will be received at Princess Ghat by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of the Viceroy's Council, and the principal civil and military officers. Guards-of-honour will be drawn up by the Viceroy's body-guard, and the Calcutta Light Horse forming the escort.

## THE KHAGAN ROAD.

A satisfactory report has been received, stating that no difficulties have been encountered on the Khagan Road.

## THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, OCT. 29.

The Magistrate declined to relieve prisoners on bail. The prosecution examined Sanga Bhim, Hanuman Prasad, Maya Jeta, Meru Govind, and Salim Umar, second police naik, and other constables. They deposed to seeing the bawas and others being struck near the *chapri* by the Mussulmans, their climbing the *agashi*, the breaking of the walls, the breaking open of Bhuria Bawa's temple, and the flinging of stones. All were wounded. Hanuman Prasad and Meru identified some persons striking near the *chapri* on the *agashi*.

Harprasad Sutrapada, Foujdar, was examined for the prosecution. He corroborated Lallubhai and identified some of the Mussalmans that went to the Dehotsarg Road, and some of those that had gone up the *agashi*.

The cross-examination of these witnesses was reserved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, OCT. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall left here this afternoon.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 7/8 |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 98 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 98¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 66 1/8 |
| Bar Silver | 33 7-16 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Week's sales of Cotton | | 54,000 | bales. |
| " " " | Surats | 1,000 | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | | 36,000 | " |
| " " " | Surats | nil. | " |
| " " Stock of Cotton | | 769,000 | " |
| " " " | Surats | 11,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton in London | | 9,000 | " |

## TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, OCT. 6.

IT was Providential—most coincidences are—that I had occasion last week to explain my humble views on the subject of women's work at the same time as MRS. Crawshay and Mr. Wilkins delivered their souls upon what they suppose to be my views. Mr. Wilkins, after disclaiming the meaning which the words appeared to carry, proceeds to give his reasons for woman's suffrage. They are, briefly: (1) that where there is no representation there is no legislation; (2) that the extended vote has caused a general extension of wages; (3) that I am wrong in holding that it is disastrous for women to enter the labour market. Very good. But I never said or maintained anything so silly. Quite the contrary. One must recognise the fact that there are many kinds of work more suitable for women than for men. I have, however, mantained, and shall continue to maintain, that for women to take men's work from them is the most disastrous thing that can possibly happen, especially in a small country. For it halves the wages, and lowers the position of the workers, and it drives the men out of the country, or forces them to compete with women at lower pay; it deprives men of their wives, and women of their husbands. That is my contention. I say that when a cry of rejoicing is raised because another field of man's labour is invaded by women, we ought to sit down and weep for the lowering of labour's independence and the loss of men.

Next, Mr. Wilkins holds—I hope that I do not misrepresent him—that the vote would enable women to combine—men, remember, combined long before they had a vote: that they ought to have a vote because they outnumber the men—which is no reason at all: and that women, when they have the vote, will legislate for themselves. This separation of interests—as that women must represent women; that every trade should have its representatives, and so forth—is destructive of the very foundation on which stands the theory of representatives. But how could women legislate for women? By Acts to regulate the hours of labour? They exist already, and they are generally a dead letter, because when a dozen dressmakers have been made to work for four-and-twenty hours on end, the magistrate fines the employer twopence instead of sending him to prison for a month. Such a law is a mockery. One cannot do a sillier thing than to make a law which cannot be enforced. But it is the constant cry of the weaker brethren to make laws—to make more laws—as if the existence of a law was any protection at all; if by the making of laws one could change the selfishness and greed of mankind; as if the passing of a law without commanding the support of public opinion could do the least good. Suppose, however, that, leaving the Statute Book alone, we were all to endeavour—men and women together, without worrying about votes—to educate the world and to create public opinion in favour of humane employment, just wages, and consideration for all who work, whether men or women.

Mrs. Crawshay, if anyone, has the right to be heard on a woman's question. Therefore, I read her few remarks with great attention. As regards the British Association, I will at once write to the secretary and ascertain what papers sent in by women were rejected. Fact is always better than argument, and if it is the case that these papers written by women were rejected in favour of others, not better, written by men, my remarks were futile, and must be withdrawn. But about this physical force argument. Why, it underlies everything. Science can never put women on the same level with man for physical strength and for fighting. There is a dustyard that I know of where the women with their shovels and their sieves go pretty far in that direction; but we do not think of dustyards in connection with this question. As regards the displacement of men, Mrs. Crawshay thinks that it will be a "passing phase." Certainly, when all the men are driven away it will be a "passing phase." So far, experience in America does not point that way. *Enfin* my position is unchanged. The evils that women have to face in the labour market are very great. I have always acknowledged that. Underpay and long hours; want of consideration; sometimes personal insults—these are things that enrage men to hear of as well as women to know or to endure. But are they met when women take their work from men at half the pay? Can they be met by giving women the vote? Is there no sweating of men? Who have the vote? Does the sweating of men—voters—diminish as the years go on? Do employers become less exacting and more liberal? Not that I can see. And yet, to repeat, the men have their vote. That there is a great Labour Question before us—that it is growing greater every day—that, as an immediate result, employers will become rich more slowly and with greater difficulty—that the Labour Question will be kept constantly before us by the growing intelligence and persistence of the working classes; all this is perfectly true. But the Labour Question includes the work of women as well as the work of men. It seems to me impossible to separate the sexes in general legislation.

As for the reception by employers of women in the ranks of Labour, there is no doubt that they will be received wherever it is possible to employ them. Every man looks out for his own interests first; he will, therefore, regardless of his country's interests, pay as little as he can in wages. Here is a little anecdote. Some years ago I received a visit from a gentleman who came to talk over the creation of another "opening"—he called it an opening—for women: an opening peculiarly fitted for gentlewomen, he said. As it presently appeared that the smartest worker in this occupation is revealed by the smuddiest face, it would seem admirably fitted for gentlewomen. He expatiated, however, at great length on the subject, growing eloquent and even pathetic as he went on. He was evidently very much in earnest. And it turned out at last, when he gave himself away in an unguarded moment, that he was thus deeply interested in the matter, because if he could only substitute women at half the pay for the men in his employment, he would be able to command the foreign market. "And the men?" I asked. "Oh! the men—yes, the men—well, they would get work elsewhere." Yes, elsewhere. There is the whole thing in a nutshell.

Who first found out the profound truth that if you give a lie a day's start you will never succeed in overtaking it? In these days of smart journalism the lie is always getting that day's start, and we are always engaged in vainly running after it. Here is one. Some time ago a smart journalist wrote a paragraph, in which he stated, in order to make an attractive paragraph, that the People's Palace was a failure. It proved a very attractive paragraph. Other papers copied it; there were paragraphs everywhere headed "Failure of the People's Palace." Only the other day, in no less a paper than the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there appeared another, and rather a long paragraph, in which the writer set forth quite a plausible story of failure. For the reason that one cannot be in two places at once, I have not seen the Palace for three months. Thinking that something serious might have happened, I took the first opportunity of going there to see. Very well. There is not, in any single department of the Palace, that I can discover, the least note of failure. As regards the educational side, the evening classes are crowded. There are classes in science, trade and workshop, engineering and building; special subjects for women. There are about a hundred of these classes, with students numbering nearly 2,000. There is a practical day school for boys, numbering 400. There is a students' circulating library, and there are social and reading rooms for the students. The Palace possesses a gymnasium, which is one of the finest in the country. Attached to gymnastic exercises are "studies" in single stick, club, and boxing gloves. On two days in the week the girls have the gymnasium for themselves. Well; but how about the recreations of the Palace? Let us take the list of amusements for one week. Monday, a Costume Recital of "The Daughter of the Regiment;" Tuesday, Girls' annual Swimming Entertainment, for women only; Wednesday, Students' Night; Saturday, Popular Ballad Concert. On three nights in the week the beautiful Winter Garden is open from 6 to 10 p. m. As for the clubs and societies that belong to the place, they are many—Cricket, Cycling, Football, Ramblers, Swimming, Tennis, Rowing, Photograph, Sketching, and Boxing Clubs. The Library receives an average of 1,500 visitors a day; it has all the newspapers and journals; it has about 15,000 volumes; and it has been recently enriched by Mr. Harry Quilter's donation of the "Wilkie Collins" Collection of Fiction. There is some talk of converting it into a rate-supported Free Library. I would rather that it continued to belong to the Palace, of which it is an integral part. But if it is transferred to the Parish there will be a Free Library magnificently housed, and starting with an excellent though incomplete collection of books. In short, the Palace is a busy hive of working bees and playing bees. It is a living, active centre of light and leading. There are many lines along which it will presently throw out fresh branches. There may be—there must be—small points that are capable of improvement. Meantime, if any wealthy person who may read these lines would only give us just a little, paltry, insignificant sum of £25,000, we could keep the library to ourselves and maintain it as it should be maintained. But, dear readers, when you read anywhere that the Palace is a Failure, I pray you go on to the next article.

I have just hit upon a picture of a ghost. It is one among many other spectral woodcuts, and I believe it belongs to the end of the last century, when the art of the wood engraver was as yet imperfectly developed. There is, in this little collection, the Cock-lane Ghost: there is the vision that appeared to Prince Hohenlohe—quite a lovely ghost; and lastly comes a most terrible ghost, called "Life in Death, or the Spectre Wife." The value of the little picture is not much perhaps, but art cannot be measured by money. And this picture is valuable for a most novel and original idea of a ghost. She (the Spectre Wife) is *nothing but clothes*. Sleeves are there, but no hands; skirts, but no feet; a hood, but neither neck, nor face, nor head.—Nothing but clothes. You cannot conceive a more weird, awesome apparition. She is appearing to two men—one, in the extremity of his terror, lies flat on the ground, his nose buried in the carpet; the other is starting back, with every hair on his head bristling. There is no legend or tradition attached to the picture. Everything is left to the imagination. I suggest the situation for a Christmas story—title and all. It is almost time to come back to the flesh-creeping story, is it not? Think of it, sisters and brothers in the craft!—a ghost of clothes—all clothes! That is the leading situation.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT V. A. ORMSBY, 1-3rd Gurkhas, has been appointed Adjutant of the Battalion.

CAPTAIN D. J. BARTON, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

CAPTAIN B. GRANT, Border Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

COLONEL A. McC. BRUCE, 4th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Officiating British Agent at Gilgit.

THE troops of the Kuram Valley Escort commenced their move to the winter camps at Sangina on the 25th.

LIEUTENANT W. A HARRISON, Royal Engineers is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh to the Madras Command.

LIEUTENANT C. G. W. HUNTER, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Lucknow.

ATTACHED officers of the Military Works Department under certain circumstances, are to be allowed to draw travelling allowances as Assistant Engineers.

CAPTAINS R. G. H. HUGHES, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and C. T. W. Church, Sussex Regiment, have been appointed Station Staff Officers, Nainital and Darjeeling, respectively.

THE Government have authorised the despatch of soldier-students of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, to the Wellington Depot for the benefit of their health during each college vacation.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE-MOLYNEUX, Commandant of the 1st Bengal Infantry, Jubbulpore, will probably be appointed head of the Indian Intelligence Branch, if Colonel Elles succeeds to the Deputy Quartermaster-Generalship at Army Headquarters.

GOVERNMENT have approved of revolver ammunition being supplied to British officers at the following rates:—Imported Webley revolver ammunition at Rs. 39-10 per thousand: Enfield revolver ammunition, made at Dum-Dum, at Rs. 37 per thousand.

As the 26th Bombay Infantry is as yet unfit for duty, the 5th Bombay Infantry at present under orders for Neemuch, will proceed to Quetta in relief of the 2nd Bombay Infantry. Neemuch will continue to be garrisoned by a wing from Nusseerabad, and Indore by three companies from Mhow.

THE Government of India have intimated that under present financial conditions they regret they are unable to accede to the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that families of departmental Warrant Officers, proceeding to or from England, may be granted a free passage by private steamer when troopship accommodation is not available.

THE grant of Rs. 6,000 towards the expenses for assaults-at-arms in the Bengal Presidency this year has been distributed to Commands as under:—Allahabad, Rs. 310; Assam, Rs. 175; Bundelkhand Rs. 330; Lahore, Rs. 765; Meerut, Rs. 465; Nerbudda, Rs. 185; Oudh, Rs. 560; Peshawur, Rs. 380; Presidency, Rs. 340; Punjab Frontier Force, Rs. 740; Quetta, Rs. 390; Rawalpindi, Rs. 740; Rohilkhand, Rs. 290; Sirhind, Rs. 380.

THE undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—Colonel A. J. C. Birch, commanding at Fyzabad, to Allahabad for 30 days; Colonel C. E. Ilderton, West Surrey Regiment, to Mussoorie, for one month; Captain A. H. G. Kemball, 2-5th Gurkhas, to Simla, for 78 days; Veterinary-Captain J. Cooper, to Rawalpindi, for 148 days; Captain H. E. Watts, West Yorkshire Regiment, to England, for six months; and Major J. R. H. Allen, Royal Artillery, to England, for 12 months.

ON arrival in India the undermentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are posted to the Military Works Department, as stated opposite their names:—Lieutenant H. B. D. Campbell, Sirhind and Lahore Command, Mian Mir; Second-Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, Meerut Command, Agra; Second-Lieutenant A. Gardiner, Presidency and Oudh Command, Fort William; Second-Lieutenant C. R. Tonge, Bombay Command, Poona; Second-Lieutenant A. J. Close, Madras Command, Bangalore; Second-Lieutenant R. G. King, Presidency and Oudh Command, Fort William; Second-Lieutenant A. T. Chamier, Meerut Command, Meerut; Second-Lieutenant E. N. Stockley, Presidency and Oudh Command, Allahabad.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. BRISK.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER BRISK under the command of Captain C. P. Streeton, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Aden. She left Bombay in April last and went to the Persian Gulf, thence she proceeded to Aden, where she remained till the 16th instant, and then left the latter port for Merbat, where her Captain visited the Chief of Merbat, who had rendered a great service in saving many lives of pilgrims from the ill—fated vessel Khiva, which was destroyed by fire during her voyage to Jedda. The Chief of Merbat was presented with a case of arms. The Brisk has come here for repairs, and has entered the Government Dock. She will probably remain in Bombay till same time in November next, and then will leave for the Persian Gulf. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE first defeat of Isinglass was, the *World* hears, a great blow to Mr. McCalmont, who had little doubt that his horse would be able to place this rich prize to his credit. It would seem that there is no standing up against the luck of the Duke of Portland, who, now that Raeburn has won this race, not only runs Mr. McCalmont very close for the first place in the list of "winning owners," but has the satisaction of seeing his favourite sire, St. Simon, well in front of Isonomy, whose progeny seemed certainly, until lately, to prevent St. Simon from retaining the premier position he has occupied over since his stock have been running. Moreover, Manchester has been a fortunate racecourse for the Duke and his stud, as he won the Lancashire Plate four years ago with Donovan, and ran second to Seabreeze with Ayrshire the year before. The managers of the Manchester meeting have decided to give up the Lancashire Plate, as the new rule passed by the Jockey Club would compel them, in future, to give an equivalent sum to races over a mile in length, and this would not pay. It is a pity that a race, which has been productive of six such interesting contest as those out of which Seabreeze, Donovan, Amphion Signorina, La Fleche, and Reaburn have come victorious should be allowed to go; but what Lord Beaconsfield called "spirit of the age" is distinctly commercial, and when races do not "pay" their promoters there is little hope of their lasting.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE *vs.* LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

THE tie between the Loyal North from Colaba and the Lancashire Fusiliers from Poona was played off on the Marine Lines Ground on Saturday evening, and the game drew an immense concourse of spectators. The attendance inside the enclosures was the largest since the commencement of the tournament, and the large gathering of spectators outside the ropes showed the interest taken in the result of the game. The ground was in good trim and the game proved exceedingly fast from start to finish. The Fusiliers, who are the winners of the Harris Cup, were determined to win, tie or wrangle, and the Loyal North played up well all through, the forward brigades of either side played with persistency, and but for the coolness of the backs of either team, the scores would have been much larger. The wind which blew in favour of the team, playing down on the south goal, was conspicuous by its absence, and though the Loyal North struggled manfully to maintain their form of the previous evening, yet it was otherwise, and the result of the game, 4 to *nil*, came as a surprise to the partisans of the Colaba Team.

First Round.—Mr. Shaw, the referee, set the combatants loose punctually at half-past four, and the Lancashire forwards rushed the ball down into the Loyal ground, from whence it was returned by Finn. Duckworth was on the ball, and passing it to Parker, his centre forward, who again sent it to Brennan, the ball was kicked over the goal line. When put into play again, Thornton carried the ball down into the Loyal ground, where after a series of hard attacks, the Fusiliers claimed "hands" right in front of the goal. A penalty kick in goal was the consequence, and Thornton had very little difficulty in notching in first goal for his side. The Colaba men pounced on the ball again, but the Fusiliers bore down on them, and after some pretty passing, the ball was again placed between the posts, but the goal was disallowed, on account of "off-side" being claimed by the Loyal. When kicked into play, Brennan took it well down into the Fusiliers ground and centring it to Parker, who shot at goal, but Wilson, the goal-keeper, just managed to touch the ball, which struck the cross-bar, and rebounded beyond the 12 yard line, where Kitchen came down on it, and volleyed it to Edwards who in turn centred it to Dwyer. Here "hands" was claimed, which was allowed in favour of the Fusiliers. Brown, who took the kick, placed it, close under the goal posts, where Thorton received it, and amidst the cheers of their partisans, the Fusiliers notched their second goal. A few minutes after the referee's whistle announced the half-time. Score: Two goals to *nil*.

Second Round.—Refreshed, the competitors were soon on the warpath again, and the referee opened the game again. Thornton was on the ball immediately and passing the ball to Morris, the game was rushed down into the Colaba citadel. Eves received the ball from Morris, and the ball rolled near the 12 yards line, where Murphy, who had been keeping goal in Trojan style, rushed out to meet Eves, and colliding, the game was temporarily suspended on account of Murphy's instep being injured. The recommencement of the game saw the Fusiliers' bearing down hard on the Loyal goal, but the Colaba team battled with them repeatedly, and though they secured some splendid runs, yet their luck had deserted them and their shots at goal proved ineffective. The Fusiliers were determined in improving their score, and Kitchen and McDermott repeatedly volleyed the ball deep into the Loyal ground. Eves, who always scouted the touch line, was ever in his place, and receiving the ball from his centre forward, carried it into the Loyal domain, and centring it to Thornton, another goal was notched amidst loud applause. Once again did the Fusiliers return to the charge, but the Loyals contested every inch of ground. "Hands" against the Fusiliers saw the maroon goal in jeopardy, but the ball rebounded over the cross-bar. After this repeated attacks were made on the Poona goal, but Wilson played them off with coolness and determination, and his fisting of the ball was hard and strong, and placed the ball out of danger. A corner which was given to the Loyals looked like scoring, but McDermott knew his charge, and removed the ball from its dangerous position, and passing the ball to Kitchen, who in turn passed it to Eves, a splendid run was made down the field, and a fourth goal was notched by the Fusiliers. The Loyals fought hard to retrieve their honour; but luck was against them. It was certainly hard lines on the Loyals when Murphy, their goal-keeper, was injured, and was so disabled that he could hardly keep his stand in goal. The goals in the second-half would not have been got but for Murphy being injured, and though the Loyals contested every inch of ground, yet "fate" was against them, and when the game ended the result 4 to *nil*, was quite a surprise after their splendid display of the previous evening.

The following were the teams:—

| LOYAL NORTH. | | FUSILIERS. |
|---|---|---|
| Murphy | Goal | Wilson |
| Holmes, Finn | Backs. | McDermott, White |
| Parkinson, Robinson, Winders | ½ Backs | Ellsmore, Kitchen, McDowell |
| Duckworth, Abbott, Parker, Brown, Brennan | Forwards | Eves, Dwyer, Thornton, Morris, Edwards |

The finals between the Welsh Team and the Lancashire Fusiliers will be played off this evening, commencing at 4-30 p.m.

## MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REV. GEORGE BOWEN.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In response to the circular of the Bombay Missionary Conference, published in your paper, I would suggest that the best memorial in honour of the late Rev. George Bowen, who was emphatically the friend of the Indians, and especially of the poorer Native Christians, with whom he freely associated and cordially sympathised, should be a *Dharmashala*, a Rest-House, in Bombay, for the Native Christian visitors or travellers that come to Bombay. I have known Native Ministers and others experiencing great difficulty in the way of a suitable place to put up in when coming here on business or for a brief change of air; and if a house of the kind I have suggested existed, Native Christians who cannot afford to go to the hotels and other expensive establishments, would be much benefitted.

There should be two apartments in the *Dharmashala*, one for those who would be able to pay a little sum for residence, and the other for those who would not be able to pay anything. Some Native Christian should be employed to look after it, who should be able to cook plain native dishes for the visitors, for which he would receive payment from them. There are most comfortable rest-houses, called *Serais*, existing in the Central Provinces and the Berars, where one may reside in comfort for a week or two, while visiting the country.

That this is regarded by the Native Christians, generally, as a great desideratum is evident from the correspondence on the subject that has appeared in the *Bombay Guardian* and the *Dnyanodaya*.

All classes of the Natives have their *Dharmashala*—the Hindus, the Parsees, and the Muhammadans—and the Native Christians ought to have theirs.

I believe more contributions would be given for this object, both by the Native Christians and such Europeans as are interested in them.

In older times there were Mission Houses, which afforded shelter both to Europeans and Natives; and Dr. Wilson's Ambrolie Mission House was a general asylum for Christians of all nationalities, denominations, and positions.

It would be indeed very good to have scripture examinations; but there is too much money spent upon mere education: we must do something for the poor Native Christians who have to visit Bombay for consulting the Bombay physicians, for a little change and rest in a state of convalescence, or for attending the Christian meetings so frequently held in the city.—Yours, &c.,

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN.

THE local *Spectator* says very sensibly that Mr. Cooper's decision in the Pamphlet Case has a moral worthy of careful consideration. The intention of the writers may have been harmless. But what may be comparatively harmless in ordinary times, may not be so in times of commotion. Those who write in troubled times cannot be too careful of the language they use. At such times, people are prone to feel offended by remarks which may not at all be minded ordinarily.

## POONA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 28.

ON Thursday last, a Gymkhana meeting came off at Kirkee, which despite the dulness of the season was very well attended. The different events were well arranged and most of them drew a fair field of competitors. In the first event, a Horse-jumping Competition, Lieutenant Thomas, R.A., Lieuts Bellhouse and Wellesley, R.H.A., and Lieut. Stockdale, R.A., competed. The first-named gentleman won on Kettledrum in fine style. The prize was a tankard. The second event, Affinity Ball and Bucket Competition, fell to Mrs. S. H. Vidal and Lieut. Griffith, 2nd Bo. Lancers, with a total of 22 points, Mrs. Le Mesurier and Lieut. Wellesley, R. H. A., being second, with a score of 17 points. The prizes were a piece of jewellery for the lady, and a silver pencil-case for the gentleman. Mrs. Cecil Gray and Lieut. Bellhouse, Mrs. Sealy and Lieut. Fair, and Miss Hutchinson and Lieut. Stockdale also competed. The third event, a Chatti Race, brought forward a field of about ten. The competitors had to pick a chatti off the ground with a stick, and ride back with it, jumping two hurdles on the way. This race was won by Lieut. Bayley, R.A., Captain Upperton, A.-D.-C., got away first, but his horse demurred at the first jump, and he was passed by the winner, Lieut Wellesley being third. The fourth event, a Thread and Needle race, caused considerable fun. A number of ladies started for a point where the same number of gentlemen were stationed each with a piece of thread on the ground. Each lady brought a needle with her, which the gentleman threaded and returned. Miss Kinloch was the first lady to start, but at the jump she was overtaken by Miss Mackenzie, who won. Miss Hutchinson was third. The fifth event was a Polo Pony Race, for which six started. Mr. Bayley, Mr. Badcock, Capt. the Hon. Vereker, Mr. Wellesley, Mr. Hitchin, and Capt. Russell. A very good race ensued, Lieut. Bayley winning by half a length on Cherub. Mr. Hildebrand who rode Captain Russell's horse Dormer, fell off when the race had little more than started, but his horse continued to run and came in third, but without his rider. Mr. Hildebrand escaped with a few bruises and scratches. Mrs. Pengree distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the close of the meeting.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association meeting for 1893 is now fixed to begin on Tuesday, the 21st of November, in lieu of Wednesday, the 22nd, and will take place on the Wanowree range. The prizes will be distributed on Friday, the 1st of December. It is also announced that there will be a Sighting Shot Pool and Daily Sweepstakes on Saturday, the 18th, and Monday, the 20th November. The usual match Army *vs.* Volunteers is also announced to take place towards the close of the meeting, with teams consisting of eight of all ranks, the distances being 200, 500, and 600 yards. Captain E. V. Bellers, Middlesex Regiment, the energetic secretary of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, will gladly supply any information relative to the meeting.

It may be worthy of note in connection with the Rifle meeting that there will be no Diana Competition this year; the championship series has been re-arranged, and one of them will be rapid firing at 200, 300, and 500 yards. In competition where the Lee Metford gets one minute the Martini Henry will be allowed one minute and-a-half. The full programme of the meeting has been issued by the Association.

The annual inspection of the Poona Rifle Volunteers took place on Saturday evening, on their parade-ground, when the corps was inspected by Major-General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District. The corps paraded about 4-30 p.m., under the command of Major J. E. Whiting, the officers present being Captain Bellers (Adjutant) Lieuts. J. D. Millett, S. Armstrong, Adam Thomson, Captain Styan (attached), and Lieut. A. W. Thomson. The General was accompanied by Captains Geoghegan and Upperton. General Blundell dismounted and carefuly inspected each company, Captain Geoghegan examining the rifles. The different companies performed various evolutions under the direction of their officers, and afterwards the entire corps were put through the battalion parade by the Commanding Officer. A mimic battle came next, one of the companies being told off to attack and after some amount of "blazing away" the battalion re-formed and the General addressed the corps. He said it was satisfactory to find some improvement had taken place in the corps, the numbers of efficients having risen from 250 to 275. Some of the companies were still weak, but the General hoped the officers would make an effort to get recruits and bring the men out to drill. General Blundell said he should be able to give a satisfactory report of the corps owing to their improvement in shooting. He also expressed himself as satisfied with the parade, and the men were dismissed. The cadet corps which forms such an important section of the Bombay Volunteers is a very insignificant part of the Poona Volunteers, numbering about thirty in all, and presenting a poor show in comparison with their confreres in Bombay. It is hoped by next year to have a better show up. The attendance at drills and parades during the season was exceedingly good. The band of the corps is sadly in need of new instruments, and to this end the Parsee members of the corps asked for the kindly assistance of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. That gentleman in his usual generous manner gave a donation towards the fund of Rs. 500, and it is hoped that by circulating an appeal, headed by such a liberal donor, that other members of the community may be induced to help. The band is in constant requisition in season and out of season in Poona, and with a little generous assistance the needed funds could be easily raised. The worthy Baronet, it may be mentioned, has also subscribed the sum of Rs. 100 towards the prize fund in the Corps Shooting Competition.

There are very few visitors in the hotels just now, and things generally are quiet. The evening bands at the gardens and the Gymkhana are, however, still able to attract fair audiences, the sounds of music reverberating across the now deserted Gymkhana ground, where but a short while back thousands were cheering and applauding. The weather, however, is very agreeable. With the exception of a few hours in the middle of the day it is cool and pleasant and the morning breeze especially hath quite a "nipping and eager" feel about it. For any one desiring a few days of rest and quiet Poona offers exceptional facilities at the present moment.

## CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST RIOTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Dhondu Daji and six others were charged with rioting and murdering four Mahomedans, at Chinchpoogly, on the 12th August last, the second day of the riots. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Roughton represented the accused. Mr. Seal, a merchant, residing at the Victoria Cross-road, being called and examined, said that on the day in question he had gone to see Mr. Rushworth, a friend of his, at Chinchpoogly. He was sitting on the gallery and looking into the street. Witness saw four Mahomedans coming towards the house. He heard somebody blow a whistle when they came near a chawl, and about two hundred Hindus came out on hearing the whistle. The Hindus commenced to beat the Mahomedans. The Mahomedans dropped down and the witness saw the Hindus run away into the chawl. Witness gave certain information to Mr. Crummey, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. Crummey accompanied witness, and the latter pointed out the first four accused as the persons who killed the four Mahomedans. Witness could not identify the last three accused.

Mr. Luis Rushworth, having corroborated the statement of the former witness, the case was adjourned.

A REUTER'S telegram from St. Petersburg (Oct. 9), states that:—"The official *Turkestan Gazette* approves of the advice given by Lord Chelmsford in his recent article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, entitled 'The Defence of India,' that war with Russia should be avoided. The journal expresses the opinion that, whatever might be the result of such a war, it would be harmful to both Powers, and prejudicial to their mutual progress, besides lowering Russians and British alike in the eyes of the Christian world. The rivalry of Russia and Great Britain in Asia ought to show itself by the success attending the propagation of civilisation, and not by the creation of mutual embarrassments. If, then, Sir Henry Norman's selection as Lord Lansdowne's successor signified a return by the British to a policy in favour of good relations between Great Britain and Russia, the latter can only be pleased and wish success in the interest of India to the pacific activity of the new Viceroy.

How often native menials of the railway staff lose their lives through apathy or carelessness, exclaims a contemporary, which gives the following as a case in point:—A gangman was sent down the other morning at about two o'clock, to patrol a certain part of the line. Instead of this, he put down his lamp by the side of the rails and dropped off to sleep. Suddenly, on the approach of an engine, he woke up, and in a semi-sleepy state and confusion got on to the line. He was knocked down and run over, dying a few hours after.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is possible that pending arrangements for the Military Police taking over the post of Gnatong in Sikkim, a detachment of British Infantry may have to be kept there for some weeks. The Manchester Regiment, which moves from Chakrata to Dinapore, has been warned to have a detachment ready to relieve that of the 2nd Queen's: the letter regiment being under orders for England.

SURGEON-COLONEL HARVEY, now discharging the duties of Surgeon to the Viceroy, during Surgeon-Major Fenn's absence at Kabul, will not rejoin his administrative appointment with the Frontier Force, but will proceed to Calcutta next month to take up the post of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal. As before announced, he will be succeeded on the Frontier by Surgeon-Colonel Spencer, now Principal Medical Officer of the Presidency District.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LETHBRIDGE has resumed charge of the Thagi and Dacoity Department on return from England. Mr. McCracken, who has been officiating for him, proceeds on three months' leave to England next week; Mr. Clogstoun from Ajmere acting as head of the Special Branch connected with the Department.

THE *Pioneer* trusts that there will be produced before the Opiuum Commission at least two or three military medical officers prepared to speak with authority as to the effect of opium upon our native soldiers during a campaign. The Sikh has served in almost every variety of climate during the last fifteen years: in the hills and valleys of Afghanistan and the frontier districts, in the Lushai and Burman jungles, in the desert west of the Red Sea and in the Nile Delta. Everywhere he has left the mark of his heroism behind him, showing splendid fighting qualities, and enduring fatigue and privation in the most marvellous way. Again, when the Lockhart Mission was crossing the Hindu Kush, it was the Sikhs of the escort who carried some of the Balti coolies across the snow, thus proving their fitness to withstand cold even more than the men whose home is among glaciers and snow-peaks. And yet the Sikh is the most confirmed opium-eater of all the Indian races, looking upon the drug as almost a necessity of life and having unbounded belief in its virtues.

By the way, exclaims the Lahore paper, what nonsense that Opium Commission is. What can a man of Sir James Lyall's experience learn that he did not know before? The money of the Indian taxpayer is being voted for this enquiry, not because anyboby wants to know anything about opium, but because Mr. Gladstone wants to keep a section of his followers quiet. Opium is one of those things about which everyone has made up his mind. To the anti-opium men the drug is an invention of the devil; to those who advocate the cultivation of the poppy it is harmless, or even beneficial and productive of an useful revenue.

IT is understood, that Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, will be placed on special duty, next year, in connection partly with the development of Dr. Voelckor's agricultural programme, and partly with further inquiries in pursuance of the recommendations of the Deccan Ryots Commission.

THE South Indian Railway Traffic receipts for the week ending 30th Sept., were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 70,563-8-2, and for goods, etc., Rs. 85,943-11-0, making altogether Rs. 1,56,507-3-2, or an average receipts per mile of Rs. 150-0-11. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,47,900-11-3, or an average receipts per mile of Rs. 133-11-7.

ANOTHER raid has been committed

detention of *employes* of Mr. Irving's theatrical company on arriving at Ellis Island on August 26 in the New York steamer. In view of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Huntington *vs.* Attrill and its bearing on the extra-territorial validity of "penal" statutes, it would be interesting to see what defence against a suit for breach of contract brought by a British subject the penalising of contracts for labour would supply.

THE saying that the glacier gives everything back again has now been proved anew. Some time ago at the end of the Rosenlaue glacier above Meiringen the unrecognisable remains of a human corpse were found, which had probably, after years in the glacier, been pushed out by the ice moving forward and melting. An old-fashioned folding-up drinking cup, and a magnifying glass, most likely for the study of plants, were found near the corpse. It is supposed that the unfortunate person was a tourist. As nothing is known in Oberoshli of any tourists having perished on the mountains since the disappearance of Dr. Haller and two guides from Grindenwald in 1880, it is probable that after thirteen years the body of one of the unfortunate party has come to light.

A TERRIBLE ballooning accident is reported from Piedmont. An aeronaut, named Charbonnet, who was married on the 11th instant, subsequently ascended in a balloon with his bride, with the intention of making a wedding trip in this manner across the Alps. The pair were accompanied by another aeronaut to assist in the navigation of the balloon, and the start was made under favourable circumstances, but in the evening, when in the vicinity of Ceres, north of Turin, something went wrong with the balloon. It descended to the earth with great velocity, and finally struck the ground with terrific force. Charbonnet was killed on the spot, and his wife and the assistant were both seriously injured.

THE Penalties of Parliamentary Life will be greatly increased, so far as members of the Bar are concerned, if the example of a Durham temperance society is generally followed. The members of this organisation have solemnly passed a vote of no confidence in Mr. Atherley Jones, the Parliamentary representative of the division, "owing to his action in defending the liquor traffic at the Lanchester adjourned Brewster Sessions." We are not in a position to estimate the importance of this censure; but, whatever the value to be attached to the proceedings of the West Stanley Lodge of Good Templars, it is obvious that they are guilty of ignorance and unfairness in drawing no distinction between what Mr. Atherley Jones may do as a member of Parliament and what he may be retained to do as counsel. All that he did was to support an application for a license in his professional capacity. It may be, however, that the zeal of the West Stanley Lodge is so overwhelming that, if the member for the division were a doctor, they would pour the vials of their wrath upon him for attending a brewer in an illness.

LO BENGULA, the monarch of the Matabele, is (says the *Evening News*) a remarkable man—mentally and physically. He is now about fifty-five years of age, and is described by those who have seen him as every inch a king. As he stands well above six feet the significance of this description may easily be gauged. He is as obese and as sable as was another chieftain of the same Zulu stock whom we have good cause to remember—Cetewayo. Lo Bengula is a statesman—of a sort. He has more than the average Zulu shrewdness, and boasts a memory which makes a native Whitaker unnecessary. It is said by those who know that the present campaign has been forced on him by the young bloods in his army, but it is not a very hazardous conjecture that he finds the prospect of war anything but unpalatable. He probably never did a humane thing in his life for any other reason than that of high policy, and for the same reason he has perpetrated many a dastardly outrage. He robbed his relatives of all chance of playing the part of rivals to his throne by unceremoniously chopping off their heads, and now that war is inevitable with the white men he will spare no pains to dispose of them with equal effectiveness.

LADY EASTLAKE, whose death is announced, will be remembered not only as the widow of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, a former President of the Royal Academy, but as a talented authoress, whose "Letters from the Baltic" and "Livonian Tales," written before her marriage, attracted considerable attention. The former is a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who was married to an Esthonian Baron, and had settled on the shores of the Baltic. She was also the author of a "History of Our Lord" and a "Life of John Gibson, R.A." Her last book, "Five Great Painters," is an expanded reprint of articles contributed to the papers *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* (Oct. 7), in an exhaustive article tracing the history of the Mashonaland trouble, refers to the manner in which the industrious native races throng from every corner of South and Central Africa to the gold and diamond-fields of the Transvaal and Kimberley as sufficient proof of the prevailing confidence among them in British integrity. The present position of affairs is critical. In a month's times or a little more the rains will have come, the rivers will be up, and supplies can no longer be reckoned upon. Soon after the new year the deadly horse sickness will have appeared, and the lives of unsalted horses (which are few comparatively) cannot be reckoned upon from day to day. A campaign on foot against such unencumbered and fleet foemen as the Matabele is not to be thought of. Moreover, with the rains, fever and dysentery, frequently of a very severe nature, have to be reckoned with by the white men. The correspondent adds:—"Three courses seem to be open to the Mashonaland colonists: (1) To keep within their forts at Victoria, Tuli, Salisbury, and Umtali for the next five months until the rains are over and they can move abroad again or take the field; (2) to quit at once, bag and baggage, the entire country, trusting to a subsequent mounted expedition to reconquer and reoccupy it for them; or (3) to at once attack the Matabele with a strong force of well-armed and mounted men."—A telegram from Cape Town, dated Sept. 20, states that the Cape newspapers comment with great bitterness upon the despatches of the Colonial Office published in the last Blue Book regarding affairs in Mashonaland and the threatened trouble with Lobengula.—The British South Africa Company have received a report from the engineer in charge of the Bechuanaland Railway that on the Vryburg-Mafeking Railway (the first section of the line to Palapye in British Bechuanaland) the earthworks are being carried out over the first fifty-two miles, and that the first ten miles, of bridge and culvert works are complete. Ballasting has been done on the first six mile. Seventy-four Europeans and 384 natives are at present engaged on the work. The Vryburg-Mafeking line is an extension of the line from Cape-town via Kimberley, and its length will be about 100 miles, or a quarter of the whole distance from Vryburg to Palaye.

DESERTERS do not usually excite much sympathy here, if only for the reason that they are regarded as having been guilty of unpatriotic conduct at a time when the services of every able-bodied Frenchman may be called into requisition for the defence of the mother country. But the story of Joseph Bellon seems likely to be an exception to the rule. Just thirteen years ago he joined a regiment of *chasseurs-a-cheval* stationed at Fontainebleau. He was a married man, and a month afterwards his second child was born. Tormented by the idea that his wife would be reduced to a very destitute condition, as she was already in straitened circumstances, the young soldier left his regiment, taking with him his uniform and his arms. He was not molested, and thanks to his steadiness he has been able to bring up what is now a very large family in tolerable comfort. Lately, however, he was arrested by two detectives, and in spite of his assurance that he would hold himself at the disposal of the military authorities he was removed to the Depot at the Prefecture of Police. In the course of his examination Bellon admitted that he had deserted soon after joining his regiment, but he added as an extenuating circumstance, that he had never parted with his arms and uniform, having on the contrary preserved them with the utmost care. The man had been denounced to the officials as a deserter by some one who was acquainted with his antecedents.

## EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT LOAN SOCIETY.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above Society was held, at their registered office, on Wednesday last. There were present Messrs. William Trevor Smith (presiding), H. Holmes, D. Holden, J. A. D'Chaves, W. George, W. Andeen, R. Boileau, W. W. Topham, A. B. F. Myer, H. Closson, C. A. Cuttriss, J. J. Killen, A. J. Rodrigues, H. J. Thomas, and David Thomson, secretary and treasurer.

The board of directors, in submitting their eighteenth report and statement of account, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1893, stated that loans aggregating the sum of Rs. 16,830 were granted on approved personal and property security, which showed an increase of more than 100 per cent. when compared with the previous half-year's working. Deposits, too, had fairly doubled themselves, as they held Rs. 22,784-4-10 at the close of the year under report, against Rs. 12,605-2-6 for the previous term. The reserve had been augmented by the addition of Rs. 130-4-2, being the amount of forfeited dividends under article 68 of the articles of association; to which it was proposed to add Rs. 223-0-6 from the profits of the half-year ending 30th June, 1893, making in all a reserve fund of Rs. 2,350. The income of the Society, together with the balance brought forward, amounted to Rs. 2,829-9-1, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 1,299-7-3' leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,530-1-5, which the board proposed distributing as follows:—Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum, Rs. 1,206-4-6; reserve fund, Rs. 223-0-6; carried forward, Rs. 100-12-5;—total, Rs. 1,530-1-5.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings of the evening, said that he was sure the shareholders were pleased to notice from the report that the Society having tided over some very hard times was again in a position to pay a dividend. The report spoke for itself, and he did not therefore wish to take up the time of the meeting by debating on the same, as he was sure there were members present who would like to say a few words on the report presented. In concluding he asked some gentlemen present to move its adoption.

Mr. Myer, in doing so, said that in supporting what fell from the lips of their worthy chairman he was not only prepared to substantiate what had been said, but was going to offer his hearty congratulations to the present board of directors for their able management of the affairs of the Society. He was sure that during the preceding year there were others besides himself who had some misgivings and anxieties as to the solvency of their Institution; but as he had gone to the trouble of comparing the figures before him in the published reports of the previous half-year's working, he was glad to note that business had gone up by leaps and bounds. He then went on to support his statements by comparing items on the accounts current with those of the previous half-year. After further congratulating the board on the success attained he proposed: "That the directors' report, together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1893, be accepted as read and passed." The motion being seconded by Mr. Closson was put to the meeting, and unanimously adopted. Mr. Topham then moved, seconded by Mr. Andeen: "That a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June, 1893, be and is hereby declared payable on and after 13th November, 1893, free of income-tax, to shareholders on the amount paid up *pro rata*." The proposal being unanimously agreed to, the meeting was formally dissolved, but reassembled as an extraordinary general meeting to pass certain resolutions as special resolutions altering some of the articles of association.

The chairman explained that the board in submitting these alterations did so after deliberate consideration, and as they were convinced that it would be for the advancement of the Society and for bettering the Institution in every way. After some lengthy discussion the following proposal moved by Mr. H. J. Thomas, seconded by Mr. D. Holden, was adopted *nem. con.* (1.) That the 7th article of association:—"7. None but members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India or of one of the sister Associations in the other Presidencies shall be eligible to become shareholders in this Society; and if and whenever any shareholder shall cease to be a member of the said Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western Indian or of one of the other above mentioned Associations, he shall *ipso facto* also cease to be a shareholder in this Society, or to be interested in its funds except to the extent of the dividends then or already declared and become payable, or which may be declared and become payable, in respect of the share or shares so long as they may be standig in his name, and he shall be bound at any time, on request in their behalf and on payment to him of the then value thereof; which in case of dispute shall be determined by a majority of votes at a meeting of the shareholders called for that purpose, to sell and transfer the share or shares so standing in his name to a shareholder or shareholders in this Society. "Each shareholder may furnish himself with a copy of these articles on application to the secretary and treasurer on payment of two annas" be cancelled, and the following article substituted therefor:—"7. None but Europeans, Eurasians, and Anglo-Indians, not necessarily members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India or of the sister Associations in the other Presidencies, shall be eligible to become shareholders in this Society."

Mr. C. A. Cuttriss then moved and Mr. R. Boileau seconded: That the 8th article of association:—"8. No individual shall be allowed to hold more than 100 shares" be and is hereby expunged and deleted. The motion being put to the vote was unanimously agreed to. Some other proposals were also before the meeting for reducing the number on the board of management and for the appointment of public accountants as auditors to the Society, but after some expressions of opinion for and against the proposals, they were withdrawn with the leave of the chairman. The business of the evening was terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman coupled with a vote of thanks to the board of directors and auditors."

## THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

THE fifth biennial general meeting of the donors and subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary was held on Saturday at the Fort residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas being called to the chair in the absence from Bombay of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, the chairman of the managing committee of the institution.

Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Master, the secretary, read the report of the managing committee for the years 1891 and 1892. These were the 57th and 58th years of the existence of the Dispensary, which had lost three very useful and energetic members, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, and S. S. Bengalee; and the managing committee recorded their sense of appreciation of the loss they had suffered. The committee had elected Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit a trustee in place of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit. Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patel and Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless were appointed members of the managing committee to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of the above-named gentlemen. The Dispensary stood in need of more funds, for at the end of 1890, the cash balance in the current account amounted to the trifling sum of Rs. 0-14-1. The fixed deposit with the Bank of Bombay kept for safe custody amounted to Rs 1,63,000, exclusive of two properties worth Rs 29,456-14-1. The institution supports two dispensaries, one at Chandanwady and the other at Khetwady, under the management of Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee and Dr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Mody, respectively, who have been conducting them during the last ten years. Both of them have earned a good name by "their mild and amiable disposition, and are doing their work to the full satisfaction of the managing committee." During the period under report, 1,10,821 persons of all castes and creeds had been treated at the twin dispensaries, giving a daily average of 152 persons, who came from Mandvi, Mazagon, Parel, Byculla, Tardeo, and Malabar Hill, a fact clearly pointing to the popularity of the dispensaries.

The report, together with the statements of the funds and accounts of the Dispensary, were approved and adopted; and were ordered to be printed and circulated among the donors and subscribers of the institution. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the members of the managing committee for their disinterested and satisfactory management of the institution during the period under report. The appointments of Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, made by the managing committee under clause 29th of the trust deed, in place of the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C. I. E., and Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, deceased, as trustees of the institution, were confirmed. The retiring member of the managing committee, Mr. Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, who was eligible for re-election, was re-elected. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Dwarkadas Odhavjee were re-appointed to audit the accounts of the charity for the next two years, with a remuneration of Rs. 50 each per annum. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit for the free use of his hall; and the proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

## THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Fort Press Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company, at Colaba, on Thursday, the 26th ultimo, at 3 p.m. Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar occupied the chair.

The notice, convening the meeting, was read, and the report of the directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1893, were taken as read. The report ran thus:—The number of bales pressed during the year is 41,397 bales, being an increase of 16,963 bales as compared with the work done in the previous year. The joint working agreement at Bombay, which expired on the 31st of December last, was not renewed owing to some of the Press Companies not coming to terms, while that at Bhavnagar, was renewed. The company's building at Bhavnagar, which was burnt down by fire in 1892, was rebuilt at a total cost of Rs. 10,382-1-10. The profit and loss account, including the balance of Rs. 882-14-11, brought forward from last year, shows a credit balance of Rs. 18,331-6-9 which your directors recommend to dispose of as under:—To set aside Rs. 3,000 to depreciation fund account; to declare a dividend of Rs. 80 per share; which will absorb Rs. 12,000; and to carry the balance of Rs. 3,331-6-9 to next year's account. The company's affairs are ably carried on under the management for which you are to be congratulated. In the first year a dividend of Rs. 35 and in the second of Rs. 60 per share was given, and now it has been proposed to give Rs. 80 per share, and to reserve some for improvement. Mr. Ardeshar Hormusji Chinoy thanked the managing directors on behalf of the shareholders for so ably and energetically carrying on the affairs of the company which show several signs of improvement, and further stated that the shareholders should consider themselves fortunate that such a good sum had been declared for dividend. Rao Saksb Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar and Mr Lalji Shamji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company, and the appointment of Mr. Chaturbhuj Govindj as a director in the room of Mr. Ukarda Khetsi, was confirmed. Mr. Pallonji Framji Mehta was appointed an auditor of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 85. A dividend of Rs 80 per share to be payable on and after the 4th November, 1893, was declared, and then the proceedings terminated after thanking the chairman and the board of directors for their management which tended to promote the benefit of the company.

## THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been subscribed:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit | 500 |
| Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel | 300 |
| Kumar Samatsinjee of Palitana | 250 |
| Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit | 250 |
| Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit | 250 |
| Mr. Shankerprasad Huriprasad Desai | 250 |
| Messrs. Tullockchund Shapurji | 250 |
| Messrs. Damodhar and Dayabhai Tapidas | 200 |
| Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy | 150 |
| Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar | 150 |
| Messrs. Bhimjee Rowjee Sons & Co. | 150 |
| Messrs. Shamrao and Ganpatrao N. Laud | 150 |
| Mr. J. Cowasji Jehangeer | 150 |
| Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Allbless and Sons | 150 |
| Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy | 125 |
| Mr. Bhai Jeevanji | 125 |
| Mr. S. D. Sasoon | 100 |
| Mr. Moroba Narayen | 100 |
| Mr. Shamr o Hindrung | 100 |
| Mr. Vussonjee Trikumji | 100 |
| Mr. P. M. Modi | 100 |
| Mr. Ardesir Framji | 100 |
| Mr. Jamasoji Ardeseer Wadia | 100 |
| A. Friend | 100 |
| Mr. A. R. Manker | 100 |
| Mr. Hormusji Shapurji | 100 |
| Mr. Mangesh Atmaram Sagoon | 100 |
| Messrs. Wadia and Chandy | 100 |
| Mr. Shamrao Vittal | 100 |
| Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban | 100 |
| Mr. Ellapps Balaram | 100 |
| Mr. Veerchand Deepchund | 100 |
| Dewan Bahadur Lakshuman Jagunnath | 100 |
| Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar | 100 |
| Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee | 100 |
| Rao Bahadur Huri Rasji Chiploonkar | 100 |
| Mr. Kalidas Jootha | 100 |
| Mr. Purshotumdas Mangaldas | 100 |
| Mr. Shivalal Motilal | 100 |
| Messrs. Juvandas Dharamsey & Co. | 100 |
| Mr. K. B. Vaglo | 100 |
| Total Rupees | 5000 |
| Amount previously subscribed | 10326 |
| Amount subscribed by Mr. Dwarkdas Dharumsey in addition to Rs. 100 previously subscribed | 50 |
| Total amount subscribed | 16,276 |

For "Mr. Uttamram Nurbheram Rs. 100" in the last list read "Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy Rs. 100."

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HURKISSONDAS NURROTAMDAS,
D. E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries to the Telang Memorial Fund Committee.
October 28.

## THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

### MINUTE BY THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

WEDNESDAY'S *Calcutta Gazette* contains a very lengthy minute by the Lieutenant-Governor on the Behar Cadastral Suervey. Sir A. P. MacDonnell claims that the following points have been established:—

(1) That in these provinces the ryots were from the earliest times entitled to have a record of their rights in their holdings prepared at the landlord expense.

(2) That it was the duty and intention of the Government for the earliest times to establish a record of rights.

(3) That the ryots of Behar have grievously suffered from the non-fulfilment of that duty and intention.

(4) That the rentals of Behar landlords have within three generations increased to an amazing extent (the figures show eighty fold), and out of all propotion to what was contemplated at the time of the permanent settlement, or to what was justifiable by any subsequent legislation.

(5) That this increase of rent and distruction of ryots' rights have reduced the ryots of Behar to an extreme state of poverty and depression.

(6) That illegal enhancements of rent are still going on, and that the same abuses exist now in Behar, and the same necessity for a record of rights, as before the Tenancy Act was passed.

(7) That without a cadastral survey and record of rights maintained up to date, these abuses cannot in Behar be adequately and permanently checked.

(8) That a cadstral survey and record of rights, wherever undertaken, have proved an immediate remedy for such abuses as exist now in North Behar, and that they have produced peace and good will between landlord and tenant.

(9) That our proposals to create a land record agency are justified alike by law, expediency and moderation; that the cess proposed—one quarter of an anna per rupee of rent—is not only moderate in itself but must be regarded not as fresh taxation, but as a great alleviation of the legal obligation which now rests upon zemindars; that the annual incidence of this cess on the land will not exceed one anna per acre, payable, half by the landlord and half by the tenant; and that for such an insignificant charge the landlord will be able to recover arrears of rent through the Civil Court more speedily than at present, while the ryot will secure protection against illegal demands and arbitrary eviction.

(10) That it is not incumbent on Government to make at the expense of the general taxpayer any large contribution to the expenses of operations rendered necessary by the laches of landlords, whose income from the land has increased enormously in three generations, and who now contribute far less to the public exchequer than landlords similarly circumstanced in any other part of these provinces, or perhaps, the Empire.

(11) That the memorial of the Zemindari Associations, submitted to me for transmission to the Secretary of State, is inaccurate on all material points. The minute has been considered by the Board of Revenue and both members endorse and accept it.

THE recent visit of the Duke of Connaught to Vienna, coupled with the proposed sojourn of the Austrian Heir-Appearent in London, has (says the *World*) occasioned much excitement in Austria, where it is generally believed (however incredible it may seem) that a matrimonial alliance between the Guelphs and the Hapsburgs is not only meditated, but very nearly a fait accompli. It is an open secret in Austria that the young Archduke's prolonged voyage round the world was planed in order to put an end to his infatuation for the Crown Princess Stephanie, his cousin's widow, who has also been travelling for several months in Scandinavia. The union in question would be very distasteful to the Emperor, and still more so to the Empress, and it is hoped that Archduke Ferdinand has given up his hopeless affaire de cœur. The announcement that he is to visit the Queen and the Prince of Wales before coming home has given rise to the most ridiculous rumours, and it is seriously stated in well-informed Austrian circles that the future Empress of Austria (theological difficulties notwithstanding) is to be an English princess.

## SIR EDWIN ARNOLD ON THE GLADNESS OF LIFE.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, in his inaugural lecture, on October 10, as President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, propounded as his subject some aspects of human life, based on his own experiences of thirty-five years, from the time when he was a master in the King Edward's School in the town down to the hour of his being elected to the presidential chair. His lecture was a reasoned defence of cheerful and resolute optimism as against so much of the mournful philosophy which is prevalent and popular in our time. He said:—I have found life in the highest degree charming and interesting, and this notwithstanding an ample share of what are style—sometimes, I think, a little too querulously—its "pains and sorrows." If there have been ages in which, because it did not know much, our race had good reason not to hope much, the time seems to me to be now arrived when the despair which has been so fashionable grows foolish as well as needless. In the first place, it is well to observe that hope is very cheap, and gladness a sovereign medicine. Sunshine has not a stronger effect in developing the beauty of flowers and the form of leaves than radiance of mind and lightness of heart in bringing forth all which is best in men and women. They had partly found out the value of cheerfulness as regarded children, and society conspired pretty generally nowadays to render their early days happy. But why stop at childhood? I should like to see the pastimes and recreations of the people made henceforth a department of administrative solicitude. I should like to have a Minister of Public Amusement sitting in every Cabinet, and municipal councils spending rates royally upon new popular pleasures of the right kind. ... No religion was ever divine which relied on terror instead of love; and no philosophy will bear any good fruit which propounds despair and deduces annihilation. This is where, by their own true instincts, the great poets have done so much for mankind. Look at common modern existence as we see it, and note to what rich elaboration and large degrees of comfort it has come. I invite you briefly to contemplate an artisan's existence in your own Birmingham. Let alone the greatness of being an Englishman, and the supreme safety and liberty of his daily life, what king of old records ever fared so royally? What magician of fairy tales ever owned so many slaves to bring him treasures and pleasures at a wish? Observe his dinner board. Without being luxurious the whole globe has played him serving-man to spread it. ... He has fared, I say at home, as no Heliogabalus or Lucullus ever fared; and then, for a trifle, his daily newspaper puts at his command information from the whole globe, the freshness and fulness of which make the newspapers of Augustus Cæsar, thronging hourly into Rome, ridiculous. At work, machinery or wonderful invention redeems his toil from servitude and elevates it into an art. Is he fond of reading? There are free libraries open to him, full of intellectual and imaginative wealth. Is he artistic? Galleries rich with beautiful paintings and statues are prepared for him. Has he children? They can be excellently educated for next to nothing. Would-be communicate with absent friends? His messengers pass in the Queen's livery, all bearing his letters everywhere by sea and land; or in the hour of urgency the Ariel of electricity will flash for him a message to the ends of the kingdom at the price of a quart of small beer. Steam shall carry him wherever he would go, for a halfpenny a mile; and when he is sick, the charitable institutions he has too often forgotten in health render him such succour as sick goddesses never got from Æsculapius, nor Ulysses at the white hands of Queen Helen. Does he encounter accident? For him, as for all others, the benignant science of our time, with the hypodermic syringe or a waft of chloroform, has abolished agony; while for dignity of citizenship he may help, when election time comes, by his vote, to sustain or to shake down the noblest empire ever built by genius and labour. Let fancy fill up the imperfect picture with those thousand helps and adornments that civilisation has brought even to lowly lives; and does it not seem stupid and ungrateful to say, as some go about saying, that such an existence, even if it were transitory, is not for itself distinctly worth possessing? Do not think that you are warned off from endless hope and utmost probabilities of immortal, ever-increasing gladness by the scalpel of the brain doctor or the dyspeptic logic of the agnostic. The dove of right reason can bring you back a branch of olive from the waste of physiological waters, where the raven of unfaith never finds so much as a single leaf. Two fatal blows have fallen upon the old narrow-minded theologies and philosophies. One was the Copernican discovery, and the other Darwin's "Origin of Species." According to Professor Huxley, the practice of that which is ethically best, what we call goodness or virtue, involves a course of conduct in all respects opposed to that which leads to success in the cosmic struggle for existence. But the highest perfections of which man is capable in his ethical conduct are themselves the result of that very cosmic struggle which Professor Huxley declares that they contradict. Out of the so-called immorality comes the morality; out of injustice, justice. The world is making progress, whatever the agnostic thinks. The average number of days of sickness in every decade for each man is said to be only sixteen. Human existence is getting longer; physical pain, owing to anæsthetics, has no longer the same power to terrify or trouble. Even crimes show a tendency to diminish, despite the fact that the population is increasing. In 1868 we had 87,668 habitual criminals; now we have only 82,153. In 1878 the entire number of prisoners in our gaols was 20,833; the entire number at the same date last year was 12,663, although the population had increased by 6,000,000. It would seem, from figures like these, that the cosmic process in our own little corner of the universe is not doing so badly. But, if there were no other evidence to disprove the charge of cruelty against Nature, it would be quite enough to refer to the wonderful instinct of motherly affection. Why, except for glorious ultimate ends and rewards, should it exist in all its strange gradations—from the fish, which feels the diluted rudiments of its mandate, to the fierce and fearless maternal devotion of the tigress and bear, and the unwearying and unselfish tenderness of the Christian mother? Why should the eider duck pluck the down from her breast to make her delicate nest, at one end of the scale, and the Princess Alice at the other, die so divinely from the kisses of her sick child, if the universe were not bound together in some sweet secret of a common life, and in the far-off profits of some vast hidden partnership, as to which female parents are the semi-conscious trustees? Even if Nature gives us many spectacles which wring our hearts, it should also be remembered that, behind the visible sphere, there is always and everywhere the invisible. Nature, in some sense, bloodwinks her children; she insists that they should have the strenuous desire to live, and she secures the result by the aid of two conditions—dread of death and ignorance of the future. But, when a man is at his best, death appears to him but a little thing, and the future seems not something to be shunned, but to be welcomed with open hands. Asia, from which has been derived no small part of our religious feeling and ideas, is, in this respect, far in advance with the West. Nobody there doubts the continuity of life, or hesitates to accept the spirit of St. Paul's utterance: "The things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal." Most of the customs of the East are explicable on the ground of this ever-present conscious ness of a great span of life which existed before we were born, and will continue after we die. India, indeed, could never have invented the locomotive or the Gatling gun, but it has a fixed and immoveable faith in the unseen and unknown. The wisest Indian philosophy has never boggled like ours over that silly word "supernatural." The Upanishad says: "What is in the the visible exists also in the invisible, and what is in Brahma's world, that is also here." It is the present existence which India regards as the illusion—the Maya—and for this reason, in the Oriental view, death is personified by no harsh lineaments, but is invariably gentle and kind. Walt Whitman is, in this respect, at the level of the highest metaphysical Eastern thought, and, if anyone desires to banish the evil taste of pessimism from his lips, he cannot do better than read a page or two from the American poet's "Leaves of Grass," full of such passages as:—

> Whatever happens to anybody, it will turn to beautiful results,
> And nothing can happen more beautiful than death.

There are, in point of fact, three secrets of contentment and harmony with the cosmic process—faith in its purpose, work in its service, and fixed goodwill towards all its creatures. Nor is there a better spell to secure the end of all human creatures' happiness than fellow-feeling, kindliness, benevolence. To what point then, have I ventured to lead you? To this! I say to My age, "Sursum corda!" (Lift up your hearts.) I say that it seems time for enlightened minds to lay aside misdoubt regarding the continuity of individual life, as wholly contrary to the balance of evidence; to taste the easy pleasure of trust in the cosmic process, as gradually justifying itself; to become partners in the objects of that process by active, earnest, rejoicing good will to all that lives, and so to pass at last out of the rudimentary stage where fear and incertitude have been necessary and natural. My humble contention is that, having now such ever-augmented glimpses of the wisdom and beniguity of the cosmic process, we ought all to begin henceforth to import into life a quite new delight, an entirely fresh solace, a very much happier comradeship and confidence. If Epictetus, the lame Phrygian slave, could cry, "Lead me, Zeus and Necessity! Whithersoever ye ordain; I will follow," an enlightened Englishman to-day might, I think, repeat—at once with the largest freedom of the philosoper and with the lowliest simplicity of the child, neither attaching him elf to any special dogma nor detaching himself from the Eternal Love, which is the last and largest and greatest name for God—those words that fold the wings of the soul and stay the beatings of the heart, "Thy will be done!"

## POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN IRELAND.

### THE PARNELL ANNIVERSARY.

THE second anniversary of Mr. Parnell's death was celebrated at Dublin on Oct. 8 by a vast funeral procession. The procession mustered on Stephen's Green, whence at half-past one it set out for Glasnevin Cemetery. It was headed by a detachment of mounted men wearing green sashes, after which came one of the Dublin brass bands, playing the Dead March in "Saul." A body of the Dublin labourers followed. Then came a funeral car, piled high with wreaths, to be laid on the grave, after which followed carriages containing Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Leamy, and many other Independent Members and ex-Members of Parliament, and some members of Mr. Parnell's family. Next followed the civic state equipages, with the Lord Mayor's Deputy, Alderman Pile, in full robes, attended by the Sword and Mace bearer, and the other civic officials, after which succeeded the carriages of all the members of the Corporation who are not Unionists. The staffs of the Parnellite papers followed next, and then the trades of Dublin, each preceded by a band. Then came a long series of provincial contingents from every quarter of Ireland. Several towns sent their mayors in their robes, with their mace-bearers, to do honour to the occasion. Cork made a brave show, the contingent being several hundreds strong. The mayor, who wore his scarlet robes, was accompanied by several members of the Corporation, also in their robes. They brought with them an artistic contribution to the floral decorations on Mr. Parnell's grave in the shape of a model of the Belle of Shandon, in evergeen. Every one in the procession wore the ivy leaf. The procession wended its way from Stephen's Green through Grafton Street, College Green, Dame Street, Parliament Street, the northern quays, and Rutland Square, to the principal entrance to the cemetery. It defiled round the rectangular space in the centre of which Mr. Parnell's tomb is situate, while the members of the committee reverently placed upon the grave the floral tribntes brought with them. The processionists then filed out through the Glasnevin Gate, and dispersed. The proceedings were orderly.

### MR. REDMOND AND THE PARNELLITE DEMANDS.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., speaking at a Parnellite meeting in Dublin on Oct. 9 said the cause of Irish Home Rule was menaced by a deadly peril. The political situation was not one of their creation. It was the direct and inevitable result of the surrender to an English party of the independence of the majority of the so-called Nationalist representatives of Ireland:—

There were, no doubt, among the people of Great Britain many honest Home Rulers, brt they could not forget that, speaking of the British people as a whole, so long as the Nationalist appeal was an appeal to reason and argument and a sense of justice, that appeal fell upon deaf ears. It was only when their own British interests became imperilled that the ear and mind of England were opened to the necessities of the Irish national cause. Mr. Parnell's greatest achievement was when he converted the Irish national question into an impassable barrier between the English democracy and the granting of English reforms. They might believe him if the government of Ireland by England became smooth and pleasant and easy, if Irish Nationalists went down to act in Parliament as the mere party hacks of the Liberal Party, if Irish Nationalist members of Parliament, instead of emphasising the Nationalist demands, concentrated all their public efforts upon a demand to get their friends places upon the bench as magistrates, and if in the meantime the English Parliament was able calmly, smoothly, and effectively to deal with great English reforms, then Home Rule for Ireland was dead for this generation. What it was now proposed to do, so far as he could gather, was to hang up the Home Rule Bill indefinitely, at least for the entire year of 1894, and accept with equanimity—as, he asserted, they had accepted with equanimity—the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords, and to proceed with English legislation just as if there were no Irish national question clamouring for settlement, and just as if the items in the Newcastle programme were the things most near to the hearts, and minds of Irish representatives. He said emphatically that the Irish Nationalists who submitted to such an arrangement as that were fools or slaves. Independent Nationalist members, whatever other men might say or think believed in the absolute necessity of Ireland blocking the way. The next Home Rule Bill would undoubtedly be prepared as a compromise on the last one. The last Home Rule Bill withheld from Ireland power over some of the most vital and exclusively Irish interests. Yet the Anti-Parmellites voted with the Government on all these points, and, finally—and this, to his mind, was the greatest sin and the greatest sham of all—they solemnly declared in Parliament through the voice of Mr. Dillon—(groans)—that the Bill was a full satisfaction of the demand of the Irish people. He was not going to say that it might not have been wise for Ireland to have accepted that Bill as a compromise if she could get it, but what he did say was to call it a full and final and satisfactory settlement of the national demand was, on the part of any man living, a piece of gross presumption and gross stupidity.

Mr. Redmond devoted the rest of his speech largely to the consideration of the case of the evicted tenants, strongly denouncing the attitude of the Government and of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Then as to the release of "political prisoners," he (Mr. Redmond) had no hesitation in saying that Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary of the late Government, had shown himself far more sympathetic towards the question of amnesty than Mr. Asquith, who had locked the prison doors on these men. Under the circumstances—the action of the Government on the question of the evicted tenants, their brutal and unreasonable attitude on the question of amnesty, and their attempt to hang up the Home Rule Bill after its defeat by the House of Lords—the independent members were under no obligation whatever to aid them by their votes in Parliament.

### THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The fortnightly meeting of the central branch of the National League was held at Dublin on Oct. 10. Mr. John Redmond presided, and there was a crowded attendance. The chairman said they intended from to-day to make a new start. Mr. Harrington and others had taken steps already to call round them the organising committee of the National League, which had not of late been meeting regularly. It would now meet not only regularly, but daily until the organisation was again in full swing. The first meeting of the committee would be held next Thursday in the central offices. The central governing body in Dublin would be powerless if their supporters throughout the country did not support it. They would enter into communication with their friends in every country, and send down men to organise them to hold mass meetings for the counties, and smaller meetings for the parishes. In the coming months they hoped to be able to cover the country with meetings. They hoped within the course of a week to publish a list of twenty meetings with dates and speakers. (Hear, hear.) It was more important for Ireland for their members to spend the winter in making strong their organisation than in trooping after the Liberal Party into the division lobbies. (Cheers.) If he saw an opportunity during the autumn session of raising the amnesty question, of striking a blow for the evicted tenants, or of doing anything else of a practical nature for the national interest he would deem it his duty to go to Parliament; but if the autumn session resolved itself into the consideration of purely English matters, then he would deem it his duty to stay at home, and give his services to organisation. (Cheers.) Mr. T. Harrington and other speakers followed.

### MR. DAVITT AND MR. REDMOND.

Mr. Michael Davitt delivered an address at the meeting of the Irish National Federation on Wednesday, Oct. 11, in reply to Mr. J. Redmond's speeches on Monday and Tuesday. He said that the policy of belittling the Home Rule Bill was neither wise nor honest. The landlords of the House of Lords had shown by the violence of their opposition that they did not share Mr. Redmond's views as to the futility of the Bill, but that they regarded it as a measure which would destroy their influence

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Wood, of the University of New York suggests that the Brown-Sequard treatment is laying the foundation of a new medical science which is distinct from anatomy and physiology. "Sarcology," as he calls it, is based on the four elementary kinds of flesh, muscle, or motor agents, vessels or the constructive agents, glands or the productive agents, and nerves or the exciting agents. The corresponding parts of a healthy animal treated with boric acid, glycerine, and alcohol, according to Dr. Hammond's method, yield four liquids, "neurine, musculine, vasculine, and glanduline," which, injected into the blood, will raise the spirits, increase the energies, the vitality, and the effusive power. The brain is the chief nervous centre, the breast of birds and the rump of deer their principal muscular centres, and the heart is the centre of vitality. "The ancient Romans," he says, "were convinced of the truth of the dictum that each part nourishes a part. As an example, the udders of cows were eaten by them as emotional food. The science of sarcology and the new way opened up by Brown-Sequard and Dr. Hammond suggest higher possibilities. Who knows but some day we may inject into our veins the breasts of birds and the heart of the lion, as modes of raising human spirits and energies." The reader will be reminded here of the idea among savages that if you eat the heart of a brave enemy you will gain his courage.

On the other hand, Dr. W. C. Krauss, of Buffalo, N. Y., is disposed to throw cold water upon these new methods of treating disease introduced by Dr. Brown-Sequard, and he characterises them as disappointing in many cases, at least. The methods in question have given rise to quite a crop of new remedies for all sorts of organic troubles, such as cerebrine, medulline, musculine, which are now made and sold in America in large quantities. Dr. Krauss has not succeeded in getting the results claimed for some of them which he has tried, and does not know whether the alleged cures are genuine or the effect of "suggestion" and "auto-suggestion."

At a time when low spirits and pessimism are apparently so common it is cheering to think that we can squirt a little vivacity into ourselves whenever we choose; and instead of advocating the State endowment of suicide with Mr. Archer, or the appointment of a Minister of Amusements with Sir Edwin Arnold, we might with a fair show of reason suggest the public dispensation of neurine, &c. Anyone in a fit of depression might in this way be relieved from thoughts of suicide, however poor he was at the time. But the subject is too serious to be treated lightly, and we shall now leave it with the remark that if there be any virtue in his method of treatment, perhaps the ordinary eating of brains, heart, and muscle may also benefit person suffering from the corresponding weakness.

Touching our note on "Telegony" in this column last week, we have received a commnication which may interest Professor Romanes. It is to the effect that in a certain parish of Wiltshire (particulars of which we can furnish him if he desires it) there is an old woman whose first husband had "bright red thick curly hair," and their only child had exactly the same kind of hair. The woman became a widow and married, secondly, a man with "straight soft light brown hair, with not the least shade of red in it." No two men could have been more unlike in appearance. Of the second family there were four who resembled their father and mother (the mother had pretty brown hair and eyes), then came a boy and girl exactly like the child of the first husband, with the self-same curly hair, "regular 'carrots,' blue eyes, and similar features." They are all living now in or near the parish in question. Perhaps, nay probably, there were ancestors of the true parents, near or remote, who had red hair, and therefore the case is not quite a satisfactory one, but Professor Romanes may think it worth while to look into it more closely.

According to the researches of Mr. W. Townsend Porter on the relation of physique to success at school in children, it appears that the most precocious children of the schools in St. Louis, Mo., U. S., are in general also the heaviest and the tallest. Moreover, they have wider heads and larger chests than the duller children. It further appears that the difference in height between the clever and dull boys increases as they grow older. These results are obtained from averages, and are not strictly applicable to individuals. They are such, however, as to warrant Mr. Porter in pointing out that a child whose weight is below the average for its age should not be allowed to enter a school standard beyond the average of its age, unless a physical examination shows that the child's strength will be equal to the greater strain.

The leaf-cutting and of Nicaragua is, according to Herr Moller, of Blumenau, something of a gardner. He lives exclusively on a fungus of a special kind, which he cultivates in the mould formed from the decayed pieces of leaf which he collects. The fungus beds are properly enclosed and shaded from the light. Herr Moller credits the little horticulturist with having produced the fungus in question by artifical selection.

The tubular church bells of Mr. Harrington have this advantage over the ordinary sort, that the note can be adjusted with great precision by altering the length. They are simply suspended from beams, and the hammers are actuated by leavers, which strike the outside near the upper end. The hammers are worked by bell-ropes, as in the usual from of steeple bell. A carillon of ten or thrteen bells can be installed in the course of a day.

The "Pictured Rocks" of Southern California are being studied by Mr. D. P. Barrows, of Pomona College, Claremont, California, who finds good examples in Perris Valley, Radec Creek, and Strawberry Valley in the San Jacinto Mountains. They are not "pictures," but geometrical and wavy or dotted patterns always of the same forms, and in red, white, and black paint got by pounding coloured earths, and mixing them with water. Occasionally the print of a hand is seen along with them. Apparently they are often near old Indian camps, for the paint morters in the rock can still be seen, along with fragments of pottery and grass baskets.

On Radec Creek, thirty miles east of Tanecula, there is a cave made of boulders on the hill-side, 100ft above the water, which appears to be an old vapour bath, and the interior is painted with these curious signs. As to their origin, Mr Barrows does not offer any opinion so far; but they appear to have been of a sacred character, for there are two old men, Cahvilla Indians, between Rader and Strawberry Valley, who performs a dance which excites the old women and old "braves" as with the recollection of happeir times. They scream and wave their arms as they join in the wild chant. The performer is naked save for a war bonnet of feathers and a kilt of brown eagle plumes, and his body is painted with the designs of the pictured rocks, including the open hand.

Mr. J. B. Leiberg, of Hope, Idaho, has also drawn attention to the carved rocks and incriptions in the American territory of Idaho. They are chiefly found on upright stones, small flat stones, bare tops of mountains. Those on trees are evidently of recent origin, and many are Latin crosses to ward off malign influences round old camping places. These must not be confounded with the cross often used by hunters to mark a trail or the position of a trap. The upright stones have probably been set up by passing travellers; but the flat stones, often symmetrically arranged, are covered with lichens and presumably ancient. A good example of the old rock carvings is found on a hard schist near the junction of Clark's Fork of the Columbia and the Pend d'Oreille lake. The figures are evidently intended for foot-prints of the bear and cougar. There are also a crude outline of a mountain goat, circles, dots, geometrical figures, and a large figure of unknown meaning. From the smoothness of the grooves they appear to have been made by friction.

Paris has a new system of pillar fire alarms, invented by M. Petit. We need hardly say they are more ornamental than ours, for what might pass in the Strand would be regarded as unsightly on the boulevards. The button when pressed rings an electric bell at the fire station, and gives the number of the Pillar. By an improvement of Commandant Krebs and Captain Cordier, a telephone has been added. On breaking a pane of glass access is gained to the open mouth of the telephone, and the name of the street and number of the house is cried into it. The firemen are thus able to start for the scene of the fire without any parley, and consequent loss of valuable time.

A new kind of cab propelled mechanically has been tried in Berlin. It resembles a large bath-chair with two seats, and is driven by a petroleumnaptha motor. It has three wheels and carries two persons, one of whom controls the machine. The motor developes nearly two horse-power, and gives a speed of eleven miles an hour.

Whisky has long been known to the Scot as "peat reek," owing to the smoky taste; but it is now proposed to justify the term still more, by converting peat moss into alcohol. This is to be done by heating it to 120deg. C. with dilute sulphuric acid, and fermenting the sugary liquor with yeast.

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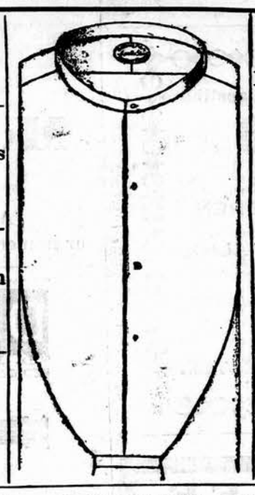

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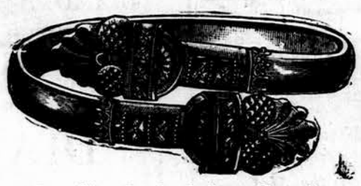

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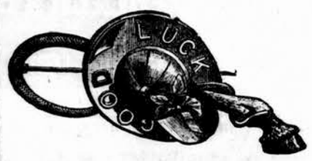

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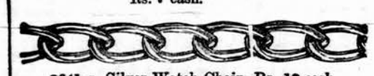

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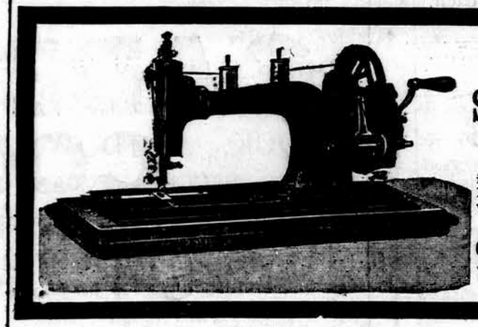

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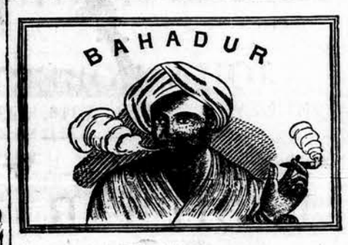


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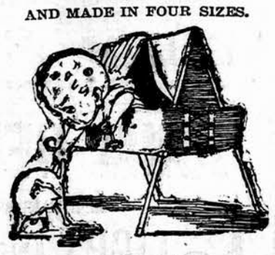

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